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The most of which have not hitherto been either figured or described, and the Rest, by Reason of Obscure, or too brief Descriptions without Figures, or of Figures very ill designed, are hitherto but little known.

C O N T A I N I N G

The Representations of thirty-nine Birds, engraven on thirty-seven Copper-Plates; after curious Original Drawings from Life; together with a full and accurate Description of each.

To which are added, by way of Appendix,

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P A R T IV. and Laft.

By G E O R G E E D W A R D S,
Library-Keeper to the Royal College of P H Y S I C I A N S.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.

M.DCC.LI.

1751

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MANUAL
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T O

G O D,

The O N E Eternal! the Incomprehensible! the Omnipresent! Omniscient, and Almighty CREATOR of all Things that exist! from Orbs immensurably great, to the minutest Points of Matter, this A T O M is Dedicated and Devoted, with all possible Gratitude, Humiliation, Worship, and the highest Adoration both of Body and Mind,

By

His most resigned,

Low, and humble Creature,

George Edwards.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE P R E F A C E.

*T*HOUGH I may not think it improper, but rather very reasonable and just, to offer or dedicate to GOD any valuable Property or Blessing we have received from him, yet the Uncommonness of dedicating a Book to the Great CREATOR of the UNIVERSE, may require some Apology amongst Men. They will perhaps agree, that People in almost all Ages and Places of the World, in order to shew their Gratitude to GOD, have offer'd, presented, or sacrificed to him Part of the Increase of such good Things, as he in his Goodness had blessed them with an Ability of producing out of the Earth, whether Cattle, Fowl, or the Fruits of the Ground; such as Bulls, Sheep, Corn, Wine, Oyl, and a Variety of other Things, both Animal and Vegetable; and of these they offer'd, generally, the First-born of Animals, and the First-fruits of Vegetable Productions, those being always accounted the fairest and most proper to present to the Giver of all Good Things; so that it may be objected to me, that my offering to GOD is of a Species differing from what has been usually sacrificed or presented to him; to which I answer, that in my Opinion the Endowments of the Mind of Man, and his inward Ability of penetrating into, and admiring the wonderful Works of the GREAT CREATOR, are Gifts far superior to those which serve him only for Food and Cloathing, for which Reason, it is more the Duty of a Man to thank God for the Endowments of his Mind, than for the Support of his Body. If any should object that this is not the First-fruits of the thinking Faculty in me, and therefore of Course not so worthy of being presented to GOD; to such I answer, that tho' Animal and Vegetable Bodies may produce better Fruits at first than they do afterwards, it is otherwise as to the Powers and Perfections of the Mind, which are always better'd and much improved by Age, Reflection, and long Experience, so that the Mind or Soul attains not its greatest Perfection and Beauty, till the latter Part of Life; whereas the Body is most perfect in the earliest Stages thereof; consequently, if a Man would offer any Thing to
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P R E F A C E.

the Supreme Being of the Universe, that is the mere Production of his Mind, I think what is last produced by him ought to be accounted the most perfect; for which Reason I have offered and dedicated to GOD the last Work of this Kind that I intend to perform.

I dedicate this Piece to GOD, in humble Gratitude for all the good Things I have received from him in this World, and not because I imagine GOD expects Sacrifices or Offerings of any Kind from Men. It seems plain to my Reason, that GOD wants no Service from us, though universal Custom has established Forms by which Men shew their Obligation and Gratitude to God. Men that have a Sense of Gratitude towards GOD, will be always desirous to shew some outward Signs of that Gratitude, which can be done by no Sort of Offerings, but of such good Things as they have first received of GOD. If we compare ourselves, as Atoms of Imperfection, with the All-powerful Being, it will be impossible but that our Actions, with respect to him, must be full of inconsistent Absurdities; and 'tis certain GOD can want of us neither Offering, nor any formal Worship, or verbal Prayer; but Nature and Reason teach us, whensoever we become sensible of the Obligations we stand in towards him, from a Consideration of his Almighty Power and great Goodness to us, in bringing us forth from the dark Chaos of Obscurity and Confusion, into Life, Light, and rational Understanding, and making us the First, and Lords of all other created Beings which plentifully cover the Face of this terrestrial Globe, that our Minds should be filled with Gratitude, Praise, Thanksgiving, and the lowest Humiliation and Adoration; and the great Goodness of GOD towards us all, should, I think, naturally teach us, that as a Portion of his Love is dispensed to each Individual, we ought to be kind, benevolent and affectionate to one another; for surely it is Man's Duty to love whom God loves.

I hope no one will be offended at what I have said above, for as this is a Natural History, I designed strictly to dedicate it to the great GOD of Nature, such as I think all Men of discernment may discover him to be by the mere Light of their own Minds, for which Reason I have not called Revelation in to my Aid and Assistance; though no one is more ready than myself to incorporate natural Religion with Revelation, so far as they may be found to consist with one another; and I think many of our best Theologists have reconciled them so well together, as to make them almost one and the same Thing. For my own Part, I have always form'd my Practice after such Doctrines in Revelation, as appear'd to my Understanding agreeable to Nature, Reason, and the common Sense and Meaning of Mankind; and I believe there are but few that will give an implicit Assent to any Thing that appears to them contrary to Nature, Reason, and Common Sense.

The



THE
NAMES
OF THE
GENEROUS ENCOURAGERS
OF THIS
WORK, which have been added since the Publication
of the former PARTS.

A.

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Mr. Henry Baker, *F. R. S.*
Mrs. Baker.
Messrs. Blofs and Johnson, *Pater-Noster-Row.*

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The late Mr. John Savage, of Abchurch-Lane.

T.

T *HE Right Honourable the Earl of Tylney.*
Robert Taylor, M. D.
Mr. Robert Thyer, of Manchester.

W.

M *R. Thomas West, of Deptford.*

The



The Red and Blue MACCAW.

THIS Bird is undoubtedly the first of the Parrot-Kind, if we consider either its Magnitude, or the great Beauty and Variety of the Colours with which its Plumage is adorned. It is the biggest of all the Kinds I have met with. When the Tail is perfect, I have found some of them to measure more than a Yard [thirty-six Inches] from Bill-point to Tail-end. The Arch of the upper Mandible of the Bill from the Forehead to the Point of the Bill is near three Inches; the Leg from the Knee downwards, is not an Inch and a half long; the longest Toe, with the Claw, is two Inches and a half long.

The upper Mandible of the Bill is whitish, except on each Side next the Head, where it is Dusky; the lower Mandible is Black or Dusky. It hath not a bare Skin covering the Bill, as some Parrots have; the Nostrils are placed in the upper Part of the Bill, just within the Feathers; the Bill is great and strong; the Tongue roundish and soft; the Sides of the Head (from the Bill backwards for a good broad Space) are bare of Feathers, and covered with a whitish, wrinkled, rough Skin. In the upper Parts of these Spaces the Eyes are placed, whose Irides are Yellow. The Head, Neck, Breast, Belly, Thighs, upper Part of the Back, and lesser Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a very fine bright Red, or Scarlet-Colour. The Quill-Feathers of the Wings are of a very fine Blue on their Outsides, and a faint Red on their under Sides; the first Feathers next above the Quills are of a fine yellow Colour; some of the Feathers being tipped with Green; the blue Quills which fall next the Back are tinged with Green; the hinder Part of the Thigh has some Green, intermix'd with the Red. The lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, as also the lower Part of the Back, and Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are of a very fine blue Colour. This Bird is of the long, or pointed-Tail-Kind; the Feathers gradually shortening towards the Sides; some of the longest or Middle-Feathers are wholly Red; the shorter, or Side-Feathers, are partly Red, and partly Blue, their Tips being Blue, and their Bottoms Red. The Legs and Feet are covered with blackish, or dusky Scales; the Toes are disposed two forwards and two backwards, as in other Parrots, all armed with strong Claws.

This Bird is a Native of *America*, and I believe is found every where between the *Tropicks*, not only on the Continent, but on some of the *American* Islands. I have seen many of them in *London*, in the Hands of my Friends and Acquaintance, and have procur'd this Draught from one of the finest and most perfect-feather'd I could find amongst them. This is the *Araracanga* of the *Brazilians*. See *Marcgrave's History of Brasil*, P. 206. Mr. *Albin* has figur'd and described two Red *Maccaws*, but neither of them is the real Thing. I suppose them to be taken from Drawings he had met with. He makes them Cock-Birds, and of two different Species, yet has blundered so far as to give to each of them the Blue and Yellow *Maccaw* for his Hen. He says they are brought from the *East* and *West-Indies*. I never heard of any of them brought from the *East-Indies*. See his two Red *Maccaws* in his *History of Birds*; the *Maccan* or *Macao* of *Brasil*, Vol. I. P. 11. and the *Maccaw* of *Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 16. I have by Inspection found Hen-Birds in the Red-Sort, nor do I believe what *Albin* asserts, that the Hens of this Species are Blue and Yellow. The Blue and Yellow *Maccaw*, next to be described, being something a smaller Bird, much scarcer amongst us, and doubtless of a Species altogether distinct from the Red and Blue *Maccaw*.

The Blue and Yellow M A C C A W.

THIS Bird is a little less than the last described, and according to my Judgment is the second in Magnitude of the Parrot-Kind ; it seems to equal a middle-sized Domestick Cock, and in Shape agrees with the foregoing.

The Bill is arched, the upper Part hooked and hanging over the Nether, and is all of a black Colour ; the Nostrils are placed at the Base of the upper Mandible, in a white bare Skin, which extends itself on the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes, and a good Way beneath them. These white bare Plats of Skin on the Sides of the Head are variegated with fine Lines of small black Feathers, which appear like Needle-Work. The Circle round the Eye is of a pale yellow Colour. It hath immediately under the Bill a large black Spot, which turns round and upwards on its Sides, and encompasses Part of the bare white Space on the Sides of the Head, as the Figure will better express. The Feathers on the Top of the Head are Green, which gradually become Blue on the Neck. The upper Side of the Neck, the Back, and upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of an exceeding fine blue Colour, with some little Variation of Shade, *viz.* the lesser Coverts of the Wings, and the Rump, are a little tinged with Green, and the Tail and Quill-Feathers, on their upper Sides, a little tinged with Purple ; all the blue Feathers of the Back, Wing and Tail, are of a reddish Yellow on their under Sides. The Fore-part of the Neck, the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a fine Yellow-Orange-Colour, except the Hinder-part of the Thighs, where there is a little Blue intermixed. The Covert-Feathers within Side the Wings are Yellow, which appears outwardly on the Ridge or Joint, in the upper Part of the Wing. The Legs and Feet are made as the Figure expresses them ; all of a blackish or dusky Colour.

My Drawing was taken some Years since, from the living Bird, at his Grace the Duke of Richmond's House, *Whitehall*. This is more rare than the Red *Maccaw*. It is the *Araracanga* of the *Brazilians*. See *Marcgrave's History of Brasil*, P. 206. *Albin* has given a very imperfect Figure of this Bird, and erroneously calls it the Hen *Maccaw*, supposing it to be the Hen of the Scarlet and Blue *Maccaw*. See his History, Vol. III. P. 10.

To illustrate the History of *Maccaws*, I cannot help borrowing from Commodore (now Lord) *Anson's* Voyage, a beautiful Passage, which describes a Water-fall in the Island of *Quibo*. "Near the N. E. Point of the Island they discovered a natural Cascade, which surpassed (as they conceived) every Thing of this Kind, which human Art or Industry, hath hitherto produced. It was a River of transparent Water, about forty Yards wide, which ran down a Declivity of near a hundred and fifty Yards in Length. The Channel it ran in was very Irregular, for it was intirely formed of Rock ; both its Sides and Bottom being made up of large detached Blocks, and by these the Course of the Water was frequently interrupted, for in some Places it ran sloping, with a rapid, but uniform Motion, while in other Parts it tumbled over the Ledges of Rocks with a perpendicular Descent. All the Neighbourhood of this Stream was a fine Wood, and even the huge Masses of Rock, which hung over the Water, and which by their various Projections formed the Inequalities of the Channel, were covered with lofty Forest-Trees. While the Commodore, and those who were with him attentively viewing the Place, were remarking the different Blendings of the Waters, the Rocks, and the Woods, there came in Sight (as it were still to heighten and animate the Prospect) a prodigious Flight of *Maccaws*, which hovering over this Spot, and often wheeling and playing on the Wing about it, afforded a most brilliant Appearance, by the Glittering of the Sun on their variegated Plumage ; so that some of the Spectators cannot refrain from a Kind of Transport when they recount the complicated Beauties which occur'd in this extraordinary Water-fall."







J. Edwards

The Greater C O C K A T O O.

THERE is a greater and a lesser Bird of this Kind ; the Greater (here to be described) is of the Bigness of a Raven ; the Lesser not bigger than a common Pigeon.

The Bill is very large and strong ; it hath a Skin covering the Base of the upper Mandible, wherein are placed the Nostrils ; the same Skin goes round the Angles of the Mouth. The whole Bill, with the Skin at its Base, is of a blueish Black. The Head is great in Proportion to the Body ; the Eyes are of a dark Colour, encompassed with a bare Skin of a light Ash-Colour. The white Feathers that cover the Head, are very long and loose, especially those on the Top of the Head, which the Bird can either erect into a Crest, or let fall on the Hinder-part of the Neck. The Bird when anger'd raises not only his Crest, but the Feathers on the Sides of his Head, in which Act all the under Part of the Feathers of the Crest are discovered to be of a fine Scarlet, which opposed to the white Feathers of the Bird show very agreeably. When the Crest is let fall, the Red on the under Sides of the Feathers reflect through them, and change the White on the Outside of the Crest, to a Blossom-Colour. The whole Plumage of the Bird may be called White, though it is tinged with other Colours in some Parts ; on the Back it hath a faint Tincture of Cream-Colour ; on the Head and Breast a little Cloud of Rose ; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings, and the under Side of the Tail, are tinged with a bright Yellow. The Tail is short, having the Feathers of equal Length, hardly exceeding the Length of the Wings ; the Legs and Feet are of a Lead-Colour ; the Toes are disposed two forwards and two backwards, as in other Parrots.

This Bird was brought from the *East-Indies*. I drew it from a Bird shewn in *Bartholomew-Fair, London*.—The lesser *Cockatoo* differs very little from the Greater, except in Magnitude, and in having the Crest Yellow, and turning up at the End when it is let fall on the Neck ; the Colour and Shape of its other Parts agree pretty nearly with the Greater. *Albin* has figur'd the Lesser in his *History of Birds, Vol. III. P. 12*. The Hen of the greater Sort, as I suppose, I saw at the late Dr. *Plumtre's* ; it was of a dirtier White, and without the red Colour in the Crest. I saw also at *Copt-Hall, in Essex*, the Seat of — *Conyers, Esq* ; an exceeding fine Cock-Bird, of the greater Kind. Both Sorts are Natives of the *East-Indies*. I shall here present the Reader with a short Extract from *Churchil's Collection of Voyages, Vol. I. P. 45*. from *Navaratte's Voyages* written in *Spanish*. “ At *Macassar* (in the *East-Indies*) there are “ a great many of a Sort of Birds they call *Cacatua* ; they are all White, some bigger “ than Hens ; their Beak like a Parrot's ; they are easily made tame, and talk. “ When they stand upon their Guard they are very fightly, for they spread a Tuft of “ Feathers that is on their Heads, and look most lovely. [I suppose he means by “ showing the fine red Colour when the white Feathers are spread.] The *Portu- “ guese* carry them to *China*, and those People give good Rates for them.” I do not find that we have yet any Figure or Description of this Bird.

The

The BRAZILIAN GREEN PARROT.

THIS Bird is of a large Size, being equal to the bigger Sort of tame Pigeons, something exceeding the Size of the well-known *Grey Parrot* with a red Tail.

The Bill is made like those of other Parrots, all of a Flesh-Colour, except the Skin at the Base of the upper Mandible, wherein the Nostrils are placed, which is dusky. It hath a Wave on the Edge of the upper Mandible on each Side, but no direct Angle, as many of the Parrots have. The Fore-part of the Head, quite round the Bill, is of a fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour; the Eyes are of a dark Colour, having a Space of bare Skin quite round them of a light Ash-colour. Partly under, and partly behind each Eye, on the Sides of the Head, is a roundish Spot of fine Blue; the Top of the Head is of a yellowish Green; the Hinder-part of the Neck, and the Back, is of a darker Green; the under Side of the Bird, from the Throat to the Covert-Feathers under the Tail, is of a light Green, inclining to Yellow; the Coverts beneath the Tail are lightest, and most Yellow; the prime Quills of the Wing are Dusky; the Middle-Quills have their outer Webs Blue; the Remainder of the Quills next to the Rump are Green, with yellow Borders; the first and second Rows of Covert-Feathers, above the Quills, are also of a dark Green, with yellow Edges; the lesser Coverts of the Wings are of a lighter Green; the Ridge of the Wing in its upper Part, about the Joint, is Yellow; a little lower down, where it falls on the Breast, the Ridge has red Feathers on it; the green Feathers on the Hinder-part of the Neck and Back are edged with a darkish Purple; the Rump and Covert-Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are Green; the Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Green; next to them succeed red ones; the outermost Feather on each Side has its outer Web Blue; the Inside of the Tail appears Red, the inner Webs of all the Feathers being Red; the Tips of all the Tail-Feathers, both within and without, are of a fine yellow Colour. It had two Toes forwards, and two backwards on each Foot; the Legs and Feet were cover'd with rough Scales of a brownish Ash-Colour.

This Draught was taken from the living Bird, at the Sign of the *Parrot and Cage*, a Cage-maker's, in *Crooked-Lane, London*, who was also a Dealer in Foreign Birds. He informed me, that he bought it of one who brought it over from the *Brazils*. I believe we have no Figure or Description of this Bird. It differs much from the large Green Parrots, commonly brought to us from the *West-Indies*.





The Great GREEN PARROT, from the West-Indies.

THIS is a Parrot of the larger Size, being equal, or superior in Magnitude, to our large Sort of tame Pigeons.

The Bill is whitish, and has a notable Angle on the Edges of the upper Mandible on each Side; the Nostrils are placed pretty near together, in a Skin that covers the Base of the upper Mandible of the Bill. The Eyes have Circles of a Gold-Colour round them, and are encompassed with a Space of bare Skin of a Flesh-Colour; the Fore-part of the Head, as far back as the Eyes, is of a blue Colour; the Remainder of the Head is of a fine Yellow, with some Mixture of Red where the Yellow falls in with the Green on the Neck; the Neck all round, and the Back is Green; the greater, or outer Quills of the Wings, are Dusky at their Tips, and Greenish at their Bottoms; the next succeeding are of a fine Blue at their Tips, and Scarlet at their Bottoms; the Innermost that fall next the Rump are Green, with yellow Edges; the Covert-Feathers next above the Quills are wholly Green; the lesser Coverts are of a Golden-Yellow, which softens and mixes a little with the green Coverts under them; in the Skin that connects the Joint of the Wing, there are some red Feathers intermixed with the yellow Covert-Feathers; the Coverts within Side of the Wings are Yellow, with some Green intermixed; the Quills within are of a very blue Green; the Breast and Belly is of a light-blueish Green, the Feathers being fringed with a dusky Colour; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail are Yellow; the downy Part of the yellow Feathers in the Head, Wings and Belly, is of a red Colour; the Rump is cover'd with green Feathers, tipped with Yellow; the Coverts of the upper Side of the Tail are Green; the upper Side of the Tail is also Green, the Edges of the Feathers being a little Yellow; the outer Webs of the Outside-Feathers are Blue; the Inside of the Tail appears partly Red, the inner Webs of the Feathers being Red towards their Bottoms; the Tips within are of a dusky Green; the Legs and Feet are made as in other Parrots, cover'd with dusky-brown Scales; the Claws are Blackish.

This Bird was the Property of my worthy Friend *James Theobald*, Esq; who sent it to me immediately after its Death; by which Means I had an Opportunity to examine it more particularly than I could have done had it been alive. These Birds are pretty common in *London*; they vary something from each other, though apparently of the same Species; in some the yellow Colour prevails more, in others less. I believe the Yellow prevails most in the Cock-Birds. The above was one of the finest I have met with. Mr. *Albin* has published this Bird in his 3d *Vol. P. 11.* where he says, though falsely, that the Legs are cover'd with Feathers down to the Feet. He calls it the *Barbadoes Parrot*. I hope where I have re-figur'd any Birds, already figur'd by Mr. *Albin*, my Amendment in the Draughts will plead my Excuse.

The Ash-colour'd and Red PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of a tame Pigeon, or of the common Ash-colour'd *Parrot*, with a red Tail, of which it is a Species, if not the very same, accidentally variegated in its Plumage.

The Bill is of a blackish Colour, hooked, having Angles on the Sides of the upper Mandible; the Tongue is round at the End, black, and soft; the Nostrils are placed pretty near together, in a white Skin that covers Part of the Bill above; this Skin points with an Angle into the Bill on each Side below the Nostrils, in a Manner I have not observed in other Parrots; the Sides of the Head are cover'd with a bare Skin of a whitish Colour, which joins to the Bill forwards. The Eyes are placed in the Middle of these bare Parts, on the Sides of the Head; they are small in Proportion; the Irides of a bright Yellow. The Plumage of the whole Bird (except the Tail) is a Mixture of Ash-colour'd and red Feathers: A few of each Colour here and there are placed in little Plats all over the Head, Neck, Body and Wings, which forms a broad Mixture of the Colours. Each of the above Colours is darker in the greater Feathers of the Wings, than in other Parts. The Tail is wholly Red, the Feathers being short, and of equal Length, not much exceeding the Length of the Wings when they are closed. The Legs and Feet are made as in all other Parrots, and cover'd with a rough scaly Skin, of a dark Ash-Colour, or Blackish.

The common Ash-colour'd Parrot is so much the same with this, that the Print would equally serve for either of them; the Description of the Bill, Eyes, Tail, Legs and Feet, is the very same in both; all the Difference is, that the common one has the Plumage all the Body over of an Ash-Colour, lighter on the Rump and Belly, and darker on the greater Feathers of the Wings.

These Birds are brought from *Guinea*, on the Coast of *Africa*. The common grey ones are known in *London* by the Name of *Guinea Birds*. Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. has informed me, that the Red and Blue Sort is found in the Island of *St. Thomas*, possessed by the *Portuguese*, and lying on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick Ocean*, under the *Equinoctial Line*. I drew this Bird from Life, at the House of Sir *Charles Wager*, in the Year 1736. It was afterwards presented to Sir *Hans Sloane*, who has it now [1750] living, at his House in *Chelfea*. *Willughby*, P. 114. has taken the Description of the Ash-colour'd Parrot from *Aldrovandus*, who says, they are brought from *Mina*, an *Indian City*; and *Albin* says of it, in his *History of Birds*, Vol. I. P. 12. this Kind comes from *East-India*, both which I take to be Mistakes, for I am well assured that what we have are brought from *Africa*, generally by the Way of the *West-Indies*, by our *Guinea Traders*, that supply our Sugar Islands with *Negroes*. The mixed Ash-coloured and Red Parrot, hath not been before described.





The Lesser GREEN PARROT.

THIS is a little smaller than any of the foregoing: It is of the Size of a middling Pigeon. For Distinction-sake it may be call'd the *Green Parrot*, with a red, blue, and yellow Head; it being remarkably beautiful on the Head.

The Bill is of a whitish Colour; the Point and Side about its Edges Dusky; the upper Mandible hath a Wave or Angle on each Side of its Edges; it hath a white Skin at the Base of the Bill in the upper Part, wherein the Nostrils are placed. The Circles round the Eyes are of a bright Gold-Colour; the Eyes have a narrow Space of bare white Skin running all round them; the Forehead (as far as the Eyes) is covered with Scarlet-Feathers; the Hinder-part of the Crown of the Head is cover'd with blue Feathers. From the Base of the lower Mandible of the Bill, on each Side of the Head, is a roundish Orange-colour'd Spot extending beneath each Eye; the Remainder of the Head, the Throat, and Neck are Green; the Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Tail are of a dark Green; the Fore-part of the Neck, the Breast, Belly and Thighs, are of a lighter Green; the lower Belly and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a very light Green, inclining to Yellow. The greater Quills of the Wings are Dusky, with a little Blue on the Edges of the outer Webs of the Feathers; those next them are Blue at their Tips, and Red towards their Bottoms on their outer Webs; the inner Quills that fall on the Rump are Green; all the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Green, except what is called the Bastard-Wing, that covers the Prime-Quills, which are Blue; the Ridge of the Wing that falls on the Breast is Yellow; the Legs are short, the Toes stand two forwards and two backwards on each Foot, and are all cover'd with a rough scaly Skin, of a Lead or Ash-Colour; the Claws are Dusky.

This Bird was the Property of the Lady of Sir *Charles Wager*, who obliged me with a Sight of it at Sir *Charles's* House in the *Admiralty-Office*. My Lady told me it was brought from the *West-Indies*, but she could not tell from what particular Part. I have compared the Original Draught with all the Descriptions of Parrots I can meet with, but can find no Description that agrees with it, so that I believe it to be a Bird not hitherto described.

The

The Hawk-Headed P A R R O T.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of a small Pigeon, and is remarkable for having a longer Tail (in Proportion) than is common to those Parrots whose Tail-Feathers are of an equal Length.

The Bill is of a dark or dusky Colour, pretty much hooked, and hath pretty sharp Angles on the Sides of the upper Mandible; the Nostrils are placed pretty near together in a Skin that covers the Base of the upper Part of the Bill; the Eyes have their Irides of a Hazel-Colour, and have round each of them a bare Skin of a dusky, or black Colour. The Head is wholly covered with brown Feathers, like what we see in some Hawks; the middle Part of the Feathers being Light, and the Borders Dark, which makes a pleasing Variety. The Neck all round, the Breast and Belly, are cover'd with fine reddish Purple-Feathers, tipped or fringed with a bright Blue, which produces a pleasing Variety of Red and Blue in transverse broken Lines. The Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Wings are of a pleasant Green; the Tips of the greater Quills of the Wings are of a dark-blue Colour; the upper Side of the Tail is Green, except the Side-Feathers, which are dark Blue at their Tips. The Coverts within Side of the Wings are of a yellowish Green, as are the Sides of the Body under the Wings; the Infides of the Quills of the Wings, and the under Side of the Tail, are of a blueish Black. The Thighs and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are of a lightish Green; the Legs, Feet and Claws are made as in other Parrots, all of a Black or dark Lead-Colour. When he is provoked he raises the gay Feathers on his Neck, so as to form a Kind of Ruff or Crest.

This Bird was the Property of the Right Honourable Lord *Duncannon*, who gave me Liberty to make a Draught of it at his House in *Cavendish-Square*. I was informed that the Bird was brought from the *East-Indies*. Our Countryman, Mr. *Willughby*, has in his *Ornithology*, extracted from *Clusius*, the Description of a Parrot, which I think can be no other than the above described, *Vide P. 119*. Line the 4th, of the Work in *English*. I know not of any Figure of this Bird, so that I hope a Draught and Description immediately from Life will not be disagreeable to the curious Naturalist. *Clusius's* Description in *Willughby* is very brief, and seems to have been taken only from a Picture.

The



The Hawk headed Parrot from the East Indies *George Edwards 1748*





Published according to act of Parliament December 1745. by George Edwards

The White-Headed PARROT.

THIS Bird equals the smaller Sort of Pigeons in Bigness. Parrots of this Species differ from one another in Beauty ; some of them have the Ridge of the upper Part of the Wing (where it falls on the Breast) Red, and others have it not ; some are very Red on the Belly ; others have there only a little Red intermixed with the Green. The Cocks may perhaps excel in Beauty, as is common in most Birds. I have seen a great Number of this Species in *London*, it being as common with us as any of the little green Parrots. The under-described was not one of the most beautiful of its Species, not having the Ridge of the Wing Red.

The Bill is pretty thick and strong, of a white or faintish Flesh-Colour, with a hooked Point, and Angles on its Edges, as in most other Parrots ; the Tongue is round, soft, and of a dusky Colour ; the Nostrils are placed in a white Skin, pretty near each other, on the upper Part of the Bill ; the Forehead is White, as far as the Eyes, and the Middle of the Crown of the Head ; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, the Pupil being Black ; they are surrounded with Spaces of a bare very white Skin. Behind the White on the Head, the Feathers are Blue, intermixed with a little Red ; the Blue reaching behind the Eyes hath some dusky Spots mixed with it about the Ears. The Sides of the Head, beneath the Eyes and the Throat, under the Bill, are of a fine Scarlet-Colour, breaking into, and mixing with the Green on the Neck. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Green ; the greater Quills of the Wings are Blue, with dusky Tips ; some of the first Row of Covert-Feathers that fall next above the Quills are also Blue ; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are Green ; the Tail is Green on its upper Side ; the outer Webs of the two outermost Feathers are Blueish ; the under Side of the Tail is Green on the Tips of the Feathers, and Red towards their Roots or Bottoms ; the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are of a green Colour ; the middle Part of the Belly has a Mixture, or Spot of Red, which gradually softens into the Green on its Edges. The Legs, Toes and Claws, are formed and situated as in other Parrots, all of a dusky-brown Colour. The green Feathers on the Back, and the Coverts of the Wings and Breast, are edged or fringed very narrow, with a dark or dusky Colour.

This Bird was my own Property. The Man (a Dealer in Birds) who sold it me, said it was brought from the *East-Indies* ; but I rather believe it to be a Native of the *West-Indies*, because I have seen many of them ; and Birds from the *East-Indies* are more rare. Though *Willughby* in his *Ornithology*, P. 113. has given us *Aldrovandus's* Description of this Bird, and added a Description of his own ; yet, as I find no Figure of the Bird any where, I hope this Draught from the Life, with a more particular Description than either of the above-mention'd, will not be disagreeable to the Curious.

The Dusky PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of the common blue Pigeon, bred in our Dove-houses. It is remarkable for being of a very bad Colour for the Parrot-Kind, who are a Tribe of Birds well known to be of a very gay Plumage.

The Bill is formed like those of other Parrots, Black in the Middle of the upper Mandible ; the Skin that contains in it the Nostrils, is also Black or Dusky ; the Base of the Bill is Yellow ; the Remainder to the Point, of a fine Red ; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, encompassed with bare Spaces of Skin of a whitish Ash-Colour ; the Top of the Head is Dusky or Black ; the Sides of the Head under the Eyes, and the Hinder-part of the Neck are Greenish ; the Back is of a dark, dusky Colour ; the Rump again Greenish ; the Tail is Green on its upper Side ; the outer Webs of the two outermost Feathers are Blue ; the under Side of the Tail is of a dusky Green ; the Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are of a fine Red. The Throat (for an Inch or more beneath the Bill) is of a fine Blue ; the Breast, Belly and Thighs, are of a dusky-brownish Ash-Colour ; the Wings are Green ; the innermost Quills next the Back have yellow Borders ; the Legs and Feet (made as in most other Parrots) are cover'd with a scaly Skin of a Lead-Colour ; the Claws are pretty strong and Black. Where the Colours change in this Bird it is not suddenly, but each Colour mixes gradually, and loses itself in its Neighbour-Colour, except the Spot of Red under the Tail, which is pretty distinct.

This Bird was the Property of my much respected and curious Friend, Mr. *Peter Colinson*, F. R. S. who kept it alive some Years, and invited me to take a Draught of it. He informed me that it was brought from *New Spain*, on the Continent of *America*. Though it be not so beautiful as many others, yet I take it to be very rare, it being the only one of this Species I have chanced to see, notwithstanding my diligent Search after curious and unknown Animals. As I can find nothing like a Description of it, I believe I may safely pronounce it a Non-descript.

The



J. Edwards



The Little Green PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Size of a small Pigeon. In order to enable any one to magnify it to its natural Size, the Knowledge of the Length of any particular Part will be sufficient. The Wing when closed is six Inches long, so that the Measures in the Original Draught are, to those of the Print, as six to four and a Quarter.

The Bill is of a light Ash-Colour, almost White at its Base, and darkest at the Point, where it is also hooked. It hath Angles on the Edges of the upper Mandible; the Nostrils are placed pretty near each other, in a whitish Skin at the Base of the upper Mandible; the Eyes have their Circles of a dark Hazel-Colour; the Pupils are Black; round each Eye is a small Space of bare Skin, of a light Ash-Colour. The whole Head, Neck and Body, both above and beneath, are of a green Colour, though lighter, and more inclining to Yellow on the Throat, Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts beneath the Tail; the greater Quills of the Wings are of a dusky or black Colour, their outer Webs being Blue almost to their Tips; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are Green; amongst the first Row of Covert-Feathers, there is one red Feather, which falls over the Bottoms of the blue Quills; all the Remainder of the Covert-Feathers of the Wings, both above and beneath, are Green. The Middle-Feathers of the Tail are a little longer than those on the Sides, but not so as to make it one of the long or pointed-tailed Parrots; the upper Side of the Tail is Green, except the outer Webs of the two outermost Feathers, which are Blueish; the inner Webs of the Tail-Feathers are Red, till within less than an Inch of their Tips, which are wholly Green; the outer Webs of the two outer Feathers, that are Blue above, are of a light Green beneath; the Legs and Feet agree in Shape, and Situation of the Toes, with other Parrots, and are cover'd with a rough scaly Skin of an Ash-Colour. It has pretty strong Claws of a dusky Colour.

I cannot be certain from what Part of the World this Bird was brought, it being bought out of a Dealer's Hands, who could not inform me; though I take it to be from the *West-Indies*, from whence most of the Green Parrots we have in *London* are brought. It was my Property; I kept it alive some Years; it was a brisk, lively, nimble Bird, and talkative in a Language unknown to me. I have observed that *Parrots* have more or less Briskness and Agility in Proportion to their Size, the greater Kind being very clumsy and slow in their Motions, and the Lesser more and more nimble, as they decrease in Bigness. I don't know that this is any where described.

The White-Breasted PARROT.

THIS Bird seemed to me about the Bigness of a Turtle-Dove, or of those small white Doves we breed in Cages. I made a Drawing of it, which seemed to be very near the Size of Life; and measuring the closed Wing of the Draught I found it to be five Inches, by which the Size of the Original may be easily attained from the Print.

The Bill is hooked, hath Angles on its Edges, and a narrow Skin at the Base of the upper Mandible, wherein the Nostrils are placed in the upper Part pretty near to each other, all of a dusky Flesh-Colour, being lightest at the Base, and growing gradually darker towards the Point. The Circles round the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour; the Eyes are placed in Spaces of Flesh-colour'd bare Skin, that surrounds them, of some little Breadth; the whole Crown of the Head above the Eyes is cover'd with black Feathers. From the Corners of the Mouth proceed two longish Spots of Green, which pass beneath the bare Skin that surrounds the Eyes; the Throat and Sides of the Head are Yellow; the Hinder-part of the Neck gradually becomes of an Orange-Colour. All the Back, Rump and Tail, both above and beneath, are of a pleasant green Colour. The greater Quills of the Wings have their outer Webs Blue; the Middle ones have their outer Edges Yellowish; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are wholly Green, as are all the Covert-Feathers of the Wings above them. The Breast, from the Neck, as far as the Legs, is cover'd with white Feathers; the Sides under the Wings, the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a yellow, or Orange-Colour; the Legs and Feet are made as in other Parrots, and cover'd with rough Scales of a dusky Ash-Colour; the Claws are Blackish.

I found this Bird in the Hands of a Dealer in Foreign Birds, who kept a Publick House in *White-Hart Yard*, near the *Strand*, *London*. He assur'd me it was brought from the *Carraccos*, on the Continent of *America*, a Part of the *Spanish* Dominions. I have examined all the Accounts I can find relating to Parrots in different Authors, but can find none that agree with the above-described. It is a very beautiful little Parrot, and being in all Probability a Non-descript, I hope it will be thought worth Publication.

The



The parakeet from Carraccos



Published according to an Act of Parliament September 1744 by George Edwards

The first Black-capped L O R Y.

THIS Bird seemed to me to be something bigger than the Turtle-Dove, but not quite so big as a Dove-House Pigeon. The Length of the Wing, when closed, was five Inches and three Quarters, by which Note any one may magnify from the Print a Figure of the natural Bigness.

The Bill is made as in other Parrots, and of an Orange-Colour; the Tongue is Black; it hath a dusky Flesh-coloured Skin at the Base of the upper Mandible, in which are placed the Nostrils, pretty near together. The Eyes have bright, golden Irides, and are encompassed with Spaces of bare Skin, of an obscure Flesh-Colour. The whole Crown of the Head is cover'd with black Feathers, that have a little of a blue Cast on the Hinder-part; the Remainder of the Head, the whole Neck, Back, Rump, Coverts above the Tail, Breast, Sides under the Wings, and upper Part of the Thighs, are of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour; except a Plat of Blue behind, (between the Neck and Back) which is a little broken and intermixed with the Red, and another Plat of blue Feathers on the lower Part of the Breast, which likewise mix and break amongst the red Feathers. The lower Part of the Thighs, the lower Belly, and the Coverts beneath the Tail, are all of a fine blue Colour. The Tail is Blue on the upper Side, though the middlemost Feathers have something of a dusky-green Shade; the inner Webs of the Tail-Feathers are Yellowish, so that the Tail is Yellow beneath; the Wings are Green on their upper Sides; some of the Middle-Quills are Yellow on the Borders of their Webs. The inner Webs of the Quills are of a fine Yellow, except at their Tips, which are Dusky; the Covert-Feathers within Side the Wings are Red; the Ridge of the Wing is Yellowish; the Legs, Feet and Claws, which are pretty strong, are like those of other Parrots, all of a dark-brown, or blackish Colour; the Skin is rough and scaly.

These Birds are brought from the *East-Indies*. I saw the Bird from which the Figure was taken, at the *Virginia Coffee-House*, behind the *Royal-Exchange*, *London*; and another of them in the Collection of my late Friend *George Holmes*, Esq; Keeper of the Records in the *Tower of London*. These were both stuffed. I have since seen another of them brought alive from *India*, from which I had the Colour of the Eyes and other Parts that fade a little in dried Birds. I have taken the Name *Lory* from *Nieuboff*. Our Countryman, *Albin*, has exhibited a Bird of this Kind, which he calls a *Laurey*, and says it is from the *Brazils*; but I dare say he is mistaken. I take his Bird to be from a Drawing of the Bird done by Guefs, for common Shop-Sale. What Birds *Albin* himself drew from Nature, are all in the self same Attitude, he never drawing any but in one Posture: Such as are varied a little from his general Rule are all borrowed Draughts, as my Experience has confirmed to me in many of them. I believe we have never had a Figure of this Bird.

The second Black-capped L O R Y.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of the blue Pigeons commonly bred in our Dove-Houses: It is a very brisk and nimble Bird for the Parrot-Kind, and will hop along on a Cane or Stick, letting go its Hold with both Feet, and lighting again at a Foot Distance on the Stick, which is an Action I have observed in no Parrots but those of the Lory-Kind.

The Bill is of an Orange-Colour, hooked at the Point; the Edges of the upper Mandible are waved, but not suddenly enough to form Angles; the Nostrils are placed pretty near each other, in a dusky Skin at the Base of the upper Part of the Bill; the Tongue is soft, round, smooth, and of a blackish Colour; the Eyes have reddish-yellow Irides, and are encompassed with a dusky-colour'd Skin, bare of Feathers. The whole Crown of the Head is cover'd with Feathers of a black Colour, with a Purple Gloss; the Remainder of the Head, the Neck, Back, Rump, and whole under Side, are all of a very beautiful Red, or Scarlet-Colour, except a Crescent of Yellow on the Breast, and some blue Feathers on the Thighs, just above the Knees. The Wings on their upper Sides are Green; the greater Quills darkest; the other Quills, and the first Row of Covert-Feathers next above the Quills, have something of Yellow on their Edges; the Ridge of the Wing about the Joint is of a fine Blue; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Blue, but become Dusky or Black where they fall on the Insides of the Quills; the inner Webs of all the Quills are of a fine Yellow, except at their Tips, which are Dusky; the Tail-Feathers are Red both above and beneath, but a little inclining to Purple at their Tips; the Coverts of the Tail, both above and beneath, are also Red; the Legs and Feet are of a dark Ash, or Lead-Colour, formed as in other Parrots, having the Toes, two backwards and two forwards on each Foot; it hath strong blackish Claws.

This Bird was the Property of my good Patron Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. at whose House I made an Original Draught of it. This, and all the other Sorts of the Scarlet-Parrots, call'd *Lories*, are brought from the *East-Indies*. I cannot discover that the above-described Species hath yet been mention'd or figur'd by any Natural Historian. I take this to be what *Albin's* should have been, had his Figure been from Nature. He has made a yellow Ring all round the Neck, which should have been only on the Breast. See *Albin's History of Birds*, Vol. I. P. 13. I have seen a greater Number of this Species than of the last described, or of any other of the *Lories*, all agreeing very exactly with the above Description. *The*





The Scarlet L O R Y.

THIS Bird is of the Bigness of the last described, or equal to a small Pigeon, and differs principally from the two foregoing *Lories*, in having the Crown of the Head Red, where it is Black in them.

The Bill is of an Orange-Colour; the upper Chap hangs over the Nether, and is pointed as in the rest of this Genus: The Edges of the upper Mandible have a Wave or Bend on them, which is best expressed by the Figure. The Nostrils are placed near each other in an Ash-coloured Skin, that covers the middle Part of the Base of the upper Mandible of the Bill. The Irides of the Eyes are of a fine Orange-Colour, lighter round the Pupils, and darker in the outer Circumference; the Eyes are placed in Spaces covered with a bare Ash-colour'd Skin. The Head, Neck, whole Body, both above and beneath, and the upper and under Coverts of the Tail, are of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour, except the Feathers at the lower Part of the Neck behind, (or the Beginning of the Back) which are tipped with Yellow, and form a broken yellow Spot. The lower Part of the Thighs just above the Knees is Green; the upper Red, like the rest of the Body. The greater Quills of the Wings are of a dark Green, inclining to Blue; the Remainder that fall over them of a lighter Green. The first Row of Coverts are of a yellow Green; the lesser Covert-Feathers of a fuller Green; the smaller Feathers in the upper Part of the Wing, about the Joint, are Yellow; the Ridge of the Wing, a little below the Joint, is Blue; the ten Prime, or first Quills, have their inner Webs Red, almost to their Tips, which are Dusky or Blackish; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are Dusky, and fringed with Yellow. The upper Side of the Tail is of a fine Blue, the Middle-Feathers being tintured a little with Green; the inner Webs of the Tail-Feathers are Red at their Bottoms, and Yellowish at their Tips, so that the under Side of the Tail appears of a yellowish Colour. The Legs and Feet are covered with a scaly Skin of a blueish-black Colour.

This Bird was the Property of the first Lady of the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, (afterwards created Earl of *Orford*) who told me it was brought from the *East-Indies*. I have seen four of this Species, which all agreed in their Marks and Colours, though one of them was less bright than the others, which I apprehend might be a Hen-Bird. I believe we have no Figure extant of this Bird, though our Countryman, Mr. *Willughby*, has given a Description of it, which he calls the *Scarlet Parakeeto with green and black Wings*. See his *Ornithology*, P. 117. His Description is somewhat brief. I have had Opportunities of giving a fuller Description of it, as I drew the Bird when living, and had it sent to me after it died to get the Skin stuffed, by which Means I could more nicely examine every Part, in order to compleat my Description. I am satisfied that this Bird, as well as the two last describ'd, are all different and distinct Species of the *Parrot*, having seen several of each Sort, which exactly agreed in Colour, Size and Marking.

The Long-tailed Scarlet L O R Y.

TH E Bird figur'd in the annex'd Plate is represented of its natural Bigness : It differs principally from the three last foregoing *Lories*, in being smaller, and in having a longer and somewhat pointed-Tail, the Middle-Feathers being an Inch and a half longer than the shortest Feathers on the Sides.

It hath a pretty strong Bill in Proportion, made like those of other Parrots, of an Orange-Colour ; it hath a little Bend or Wave on the Edges of the upper Mandible ; the Nostrils are placed near together, in a dusky Skin at the Base of the upper Part of the Bill ; the Colour of the Eyes unknown ; (the Original being only a stuffed Bird, but well preserved) round each Eye is a Space of bare Skin, of a dusky Colour ; the whole Head, Neck, Body both above and beneath, Sides under the Wings, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers above and beneath the Tail, are of a fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour ; yet the Fore-part of the Neck and Breast is lighter, with a little Yellow on the Edges of the Feathers ; the greater Quills of the Wings are Red, tipped with Green, as are the Middle-Quills ; the remaining three or four Quills next the Back are wholly of a very fine blue Colour ; the first Row of Coverts of the Wings, are Red tipped with Green, like the Quills they cover ; the lesser Covert-Feathers of the Wings are wholly Red, except the Top of the Wing about the Joint, which is Green ; the Insides of the Wings are of a pale Red, except the Ends of the Quills, which are Dusky ; the Feathers of the Tail are a little pointed ; those in the Middle longer than the Side-Feathers, and all of a duller Red than those of the Body ; the two outer Feathers, and the Tips of all the others are a little tinged with Green ; the under Side of the Tail is of a dull Red ; the Coverts beneath the Tail (not shewn in the Figure) are a dull Red, fringed with a fine Blue ; the Legs and Feet are of a dusky or blackish Colour, agreeing in Shape with those of other Parrots ; the Toes are arm'd with pretty strong Claws.

This beautiful and rare little Parrot is the only one of its Species I have yet seen : It was exposed to Sale (stuffed, and set on a Perch) in a Toy-Shop Window, in *London*, from whence I purchased it. The Seller could give no Account from whence it was brought. I examined it strictly, and found it to be the perfect natural Skin of a Parrot, before I made a Draught of it. My Good Patron, Sir *Hans Sloane*, in Regard to its Rarity, has since given it a Place in his Gallery of Curiosities, where it was seen by a Gentleman, who assured Sir *Hans* that he once had one of the self same Species living, and that his Friend who gave it him, said it was brought from the Island of *Borneo*, in the *East-Indies*. I can find no Account of this Bird, and believe it to be a Non descript,

The





According to Act of Parliament December 1745 by George Edwards

The L O R Y - P A R R A K E E T.

TH E Figure represents this Bird of its natural Size. Though it be Green in the Body, contrary to the other Lories, the Colour of whose Bodies are principally Red, yet it agrees with the first two Sorts, in having a blackish-blue Cap, and with all the four last described in the Shape and Colour of the Bill, Feet, and bare Skin round the Eyes, and in having the Throat and Breast Red. In Beauty of Colouring and elegant Disposition of its Varieties of Colours, it gives Place to none.

The Bill is of a bright Orange-Colour, pretty much hooked, and waved on the Edges of the upper Mandible; the Nostrils are placed in a dusky Skin, on the upper Part of the Base of the Bill; the Irides of the Eyes are of a reddish Orange-Colour, encompassed with Spaces of bare Skin of an Ash-Colour; the Crown of the Head is cover'd with dark Feathers, with a fine blue Gloss; immediately behind these Feathers follows a Crescent of Scarlet-Feathers, the Horns of which point towards the Eyes. The Ears are cover'd with Plats of dark-blue Feathers, behind which the Feathers are Yellow. The Sides of the Head below the Eyes, and the Throat and Breast, are cover'd with fine Red, or Scarlet-Feathers; those of the Breast have their Tips fringed with blackish Green. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Wings, and whole under Side of the Body are Green, except some little Mixture of Yellow, viz. a longish yellow Spot on each Side, which parts the Red on the Breast, from the Green on the Sides. The Middle of the Back, and the Sides of the Belly, have their Feathers tipped with Yellow, which appears in distinct Spots; the Wings have some of the Quills, next the Back, edged with Yellow; the Feathers of the Bastard-Wing are also edged with Yellow; the Rest of the Wing is wholly Green; the upper Side of the Tail, and its Coverts, are Green; the Feathers are long in the Middle, and shortening gradually towards the Sides. The Tail-Feathers, on their under Sides, are Red at their Bottoms, and yellowish-Green at their Tips; the Coverts beneath the Tail are of a light-yellowish Green; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a dark Ash-Colour; the Toes are disposed, two forwards and two backwards, as in all other Parrots.

This Bird was the Property of the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, for whose Lady I made a Draught of it, and, by her Permission, made another for myself. My Lady told me it was brought from the *East-Indies*, which I believed before I enquired, it agreeing in so many Particulars with the Red *Indian Lories*. This Draught was from the living Bird. I have since seen another of this Species, preserved dead, which differed from this in having a great Mixture of Yellow in the green Part of the Bird, so that it was hard to say whether the Green or Yellow most prevail'd. I can find no Description of it, so that it appears to me an undoubted Non-descript.

The Fly engraved on this Plate has the Head and Body of a dull Green; the Wings are of a dirty-purplish Brown, with some transparent Spots in them. I drew it from Nature, but forgot to note from whence it was brought; but I think it was from the *West-Indies*.

The Long-tailed Green PARRAKEET.

THIS Bird is represented something less than Life: It is about the Bigness of the greater Sort of Thrush, and hath a longer Tail than ordinary, in Proportion to its Size.

The Bill is shaped like those of other Parrots, of a Flesh-Colour, lighter at the Base, and darker towards the Point; the Nostrils are placed in a Skin at the Base of the upper Part of the Bill; the Irides of the Eyes are of a reddish Colour outwardly, but inclining to Ash-Colour next the Pupil, which is Black. A Space of bare Flesh-colour'd Skin encompasses each Eye. The Plumage of the whole Bird may be called Green, though with Variety of Shades and Inclinations to other Colours. The Top of the Head, the Neck on its upper Side, the Back and upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of a full pleasant Green, inclining neither to Blue, nor Yellow, but keeping a just Medium between them both, (Greens in Colouring being composed of Blues and Yellows:) the under Side of the Bird is of a lighter Green, and more inclining to Yellow than the upper Side; the Insides of the Wings are of a palish dusky Green; the Points or Tips of all the Tail-Feathers become gradually of a very blue Green, and are quite Blue near their Points, which are pretty sharp; the under Side of the Tail inclines to a dusky Green; the Legs and Feet are of a pale-purplish Flesh-Colour, agreeing in Make, and the Disposition of the Toes, with other Parrots.

This Bird was (*Anno* 1736) the Property of the Lady of Sir *Charles Wager*, who employ'd me to draw it for her, and gave me Liberty to take a Draught of it for my own Use. I was inform'd by her Ladyship that it was brought from the *West-Indies*. I have examined *Willughby's Ornithology*, and find several long-tailed *Parrakeets*, all Green, mention'd by him in *P.* 116. but they all differ, in some little Particulars, from the above described, and there being no Draughts of any of them in *Willughby*, I thought it would not be improper to present this Figure to the Publick.

The Fly here figur'd, is a Species of the Butterfly, having the Wings but little cover'd with Down, and appearing transparent in the yellowish Parts; the Body is of a dusky Colour beneath, and browner above; the Ground of the upper Wings is Yellow and Orange shaded together; the under Wings are Orange-Colour; all the four Wings are variegated, spotted and border'd with Black; the under Sides of the Wings have white Spots round their Borders, which do not appear on their upper Sides. I was inform'd it came from the *West-Indies*.

The



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The Red and Blue-Headed PARRAKEET.

THIS Bird is here represented of its natural Bigness. It is a beautiful little Green Parrot, of the long-tailed Kind; the Tail having its Middle-Feathers longest, and the Side-Feathers gradually shortening.

The Bill hath Angles on the Edges of the upper Mandible, more sharp and sudden than in some other Parrots, pretty much hooked at the Point, of a light Ash-Colour, or whitish above, and having some darker Shades beneath; the Nostrils are placed in a Skin that parts the Bill from the Forehead; the Irides of the Eyes are of a Yellow or Orange-Colour; the Space of bare Skin that furrounds the Eye, is also of an Orange-Colour (which is not a common Colour in that Part;) the Forehead, from the Bill to the Middle of the Crown, is of a Red, or Scarlet-Colour; the Remainder of the Crown of the Head backwards, is of a fine Blue, which softens into the Green on the Hinder-part of the Head; the Head below the Eyes, the Neck, Back, Wings above, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a pretty full, darkish Green; the Throat, Breast, and whole under Side, are of a lighter Green, inclining to Yellow; the Quills of the Wings (except a few next the Back) are tipped pretty deep with Blue on their outer Webs; the Insides of the Quills are of a dark Ash-Colour, and the under Side of the Tail is of a dusky Green; the Legs and Feet are of a whitish Ash-Colour, inclining to a Flesh-Colour; they are made as in other Parrots.

This Bird was the Property of Lady *Wager*: It was a very lively, talkative, or rather chattering Bird, it speaking few Words distinctly. These Birds are brought from the *West-Indies*. I can find no Description in Natural History agreeing with it; what comes nearest, is *Marcgrave's* second *Parrakeet*, call'd *Tuiaputejuba*. See his *Hist. Avium*, Lib. V. P. 206. though I do not think it the same Bird; but if it were, it would be very proper to Figure it here, since *Marcgrave* has given no Draughts of any of the Parrots he has described, except the *Blue and Yellow Macaw*.

The above-mention'd curious Lady being a great Admirer of Birds, had by Presents and Purchase, procured a greater living Collection of rare Foreign Birds, than any other Person in *London*, and I owe a good Part of my Collection of Drawings to her Goodness, in communicating to me the Knowledge of every thing New that came to her Hands.

The

The Brown-throated P A R R A K E E T.

THIS Bird is represented of its natural Bigness: It is of the long and pointed-Tail-Kind; the Tail in the Action expressed, being fore-shortened, appears something shorter than it really is in Proportion to the Bird.

The Bill is of an Ash-Colour, light at the Base of the upper Mandible, the Point gradually becoming darker; the lower Mandible is also dark; the Nostrils are placed in an Ash-colour'd Skin at the Base of the upper Part of the Bill; the Hook of the Bill is pretty sharp, and the Edges are angled, or rather waved. The Iris of the Eye is of a yellowish Hazel-Colour; the Eye is placed in a Plat of bare Skin, of a White, or light Ash-Colour. From Eye to Eye, across the Middle of the Crown of the Head, is a darkish-blue Bar, of half an Inch in Breadth. The Feathers on the Forehead next the Bill, the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes, the Throat and Foreside of the Neck, are all of a dusky-brown Colour; the Hinder-part of the Head and Neck, the Back, and upper Side of the Wings and Tail, are cover'd with Feathers of a pleasant full-green Colour. The Tips of the greater Quills are Blue above, and Dusky beneath. The Ridges of the Wings about their Joints, and the inner Coverts of the Wings, are of a yellowish Green. The under Side of the Tail is of an obscure yellow Green. The Breast, Belly, Thighs and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a light-yellowish Green. The Brown at the Bottom of the Neck breaks off gradually, and falls in Spots on the Breast. The Legs and Feet are of a pale-brownish Flesh-Colour; the Toes stand as in other Parrots.

I saw this Bird at the House of a Gentleman in *York-Buildings*, in the *Strand*, where I was directed to take a Draught of it by another Gentleman who employs me. My Friend for whom I made the Draught, told me, the Bird was brought from the *West-Indies*. What is most remarkable in it is the Fore-part of the Head and Neck, which is of a brownish Colour: The Colours in Parrots being generally gay all over their Body. I can find nothing agreeing with the Description of this Bird, so that I believe it to be a Non-descript.

The



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The GRENADIER.

THIS Bird was brought from *Lisbon*, and is call'd by the *Portuguese*, *Grenidiero*, but for what Reason I know not, except for its being a bold Bird, that will fight through the Wires of its Cage; or perhaps the Uniform of the Grenadiers of *Portugal* may be of an Orange-Colour. It was drawn from the living Bird, and of its natural Bigness.

The Bill is thick and shortish, and of a dusky Black, ending in a Point, like the Bills of such Birds as crack Seed and Grain; the Fore-part of the Head is Black, which Colour furrounds the Eyes, (which are also dark) and reaches as far as the Ears on the Sides of the Head; the Hinder-part of the Head, and the Neck all round, for its whole Length, is of a fine bright-reddish Orange-Colour; the lower Part of the Back and Rump, is of the same bright Orange; the Middle of the Back, and the upper Side of the Wings and the Tail, (which is short in Proportion) are all of a dirty brown, inclining to Black; each Feather being fringed or edged with a lighter Brown, except the greater Quills, which towards their Tips are wholly Dusky. The Belly, as far as the Legs, is Black; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are Whitish; the Legs and Feet are like those of other small Birds; both Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a Whitish, or Flesh-Colour.

The above described Bird is now (*Anno* 1750) the Property of *George Shelvocke*, Esq; Secretary to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leicester*, Post-Master General. Mr. *Shelvocke* having lately received a large living Collection of Birds from *Lisbon*, the Product of the *Portuguese* Settlements in distant Parts of the World, he was so good as to communicate them to me, (though a Stranger to his Person) with a kind Invitation to spend a Day at his House at *Greenwich*, in order to take Draughts of them, to furnish this *Natural History* with Matter. This Bird was brought from *Angola*, a *Portuguese* Settlement on the Western Coast of *Africa*; his Note is not very agreeable, it resembling the Winding-up of a Clock. I believe this Bird may safely be pronounced a Non-descript.

The little dusky Butterfly, spotted with Yellow, and the small black and yellow Beetle, were sent to me by *Roger North*, of *Rougham*, in *Norfolk*, Esq; who says the Fly is not published, either by *Albin* or *Wilks*, in their Histories of Moths and Butterflies. The Ground of the Fly is of a dark-greenish Brown, the Spots are Yellow, and in some of the yellow Spots are round black Spots, with small yellow Points in their Middles: The Fly and small Beetle are of their natural Size; the Beetle is Black, with yellow Spots; they are both Natives of the County of *Norfolk*.

The lower Figures represent three Views of the solid Shells of *Scarabæi*, or Beetles: They were brought from a Country about two hundred Leagues from the *Cape of Good Hope*, on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, over-against Part of the Island of *Madagascar*, and were found hanging on the Necks of the Natives, who made Use of them as Whistles to call their Cattle together; the upper Surface has the Appearance of rough Wings, but is so strongly united to the under that it seems incapable of being separated, without breaking it to Pieces. It is on both Sides very strong and hard, and impenetrable even to a sharp Needle thrust very hard against it: On its upper Side it has a Dozen or more little Rows of round Knobs, running Lengthways, and the Spaces between the Rows are roughened with very small Knobs: It is of a black Colour, but spotted with Red between each Knob in the Rows on the Back, and it hath also some red Spots on its under Side. These Shells were lent to me by Mr. *Child*, Printer, near *Ludgate*, who in the Course of a Voyage to *India*, procured them from off the Necks of the People above-mentioned: He says, the Beetles when living, fly with great Force against one's Head or Face; tho' to me it is inconceivable how they can fly at all. They are figur'd of their natural Size, and are, I believe, hitherto undescribed. This was etched on the Copper directly from Nature.

The GREY FINCH.

TH E upper Figure in the annexed Plate represents this Bird of its natural Size, drawn from the Life : It is much of the Size and Shape, and hath the same Action with our Linnet, and like that, is a fine singing Bird. I should have named it the Grey Linnet, but that we have already a Bird in our Country so called, though it be of a brown Colour.

The Bill is of a dark Ash-Colour, shaped like a Linnet's Bill, but something grosser in Proportion ; the Eyes are of a dark, or black Colour ; it hath a little Whiteness round the Base of the lower Chap of the Bill, which Whiteness extends itself under the Eyes. The Breast, Belly, and whole under Side, is of a very light-bluish Ash-Colour ; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, and the Back, are of a dark Ash-Colour ; the Rump, and Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are of a very light Ash-Colour. The upper Sides of the Wings and Tail are Dusky, inclining to Black, the Edges only of the Feathers being of a light Ash-Colour ; the greater Quills are wholly Dusky at their Tips, and White at their Bottoms, which forms a white Spot in each Wing. The Legs, Feet and Claws, are formed as in other small Birds, all of a dark Flesh-Colour.

The WAX BILL.

TH E lower Figure in the Plate represents this beautiful little Bird of its natural Size : It hath the Middle-Feathers of the Tail longer than those on the Sides, which Particularity is not, I believe, to be found amongst small Birds that eat Seeds, in this Part of the World, though it be common to Butcher-Birds. This Draught was taken from the living Bird.

The Bill is of a moderate Bigness for a hard-bill'd Bird, and of a fine red Colour, like Sealing-Wax, which I suppose gave the Bird its Name. From the Angle of the Mouth passes a long red Spot, broad in the Middle, and ending in a Point about the Place of the Ear ; in the Middle of this Spot is placed the Eye, which is Black. The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, the Back, upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of a dark, dusky-brown Colour ; the Sides of the Head, beneath the red Marks, are Whitish, and the Breast becomes gradually of a light Ash-Colour ; the Sides of the Belly, Thighs, Coverts of the Tail, both above and beneath, are also of a light-brownish Ash-Colour ; the lower Part of the Breast, and Middle of the Belly, is finely stained with a longish red Spot, which gradually loses itself in the brownish Ash-Colour that borders it all round. All the brown Feathers in this Bird, on its upper Side, on the Sides of the Belly, &c. are transversely marked with fine Lines of a darker Colour, as the Figure fully expresses. Its Toes stand, three forwards, and one backwards, as in most other small Birds, all of a dusky Colour.

The curious Birds above described, are the Property of *George Shelvocke*, Esq; They were sent to him, with many others, from *Lisbon* ; and his Correspondent there, inform'd him that they were brought to *Lisbon* from the *East-Indies*. I believe they have never been described or figur'd till now.

The Caterpillar, added by Way of Decoration, at the Bottom of the Plate, is of a dirty-brownish yellow Colour ; it is drawn of its natural Bigness ; its Rings and Shape are best described by the Figure. What is most extraordinary in it is, that the four Rows of Knobs which rise like the Heads of small Brass Nails, of a yellow Metalline-Colour, are of such transcendent Lustre and Brightness, as not to be in any Sort imitated by Art ; for in my Opinion, they excel polished Gold, in the same Degree that Gold excels Brass. It is preserved in Spirits, and is in the *Museum* of *Richard Mead*, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to the King, who obliged me with the Use of it. It was etched on the Copper immediately from Nature.





The Great Bat from Madagascar, the head of its natural size.

The SPARROW of PARADISE.

THIS Bird is here represented of its natural Bigness : It hath the Bill something stronger and thicker in Proportion, than is common in the granivorous Kind ; it hath the Middle-Feathers of the Tail longer than the Side-Feathers, which is not common in Birds that crack Seeds. It was call'd by the *Portuguese* at *Lisbon*, from whence it was last brought, *Passero de Paradiso*.

The Bill is large in Proportion to the Size of the Bird ; its Shape is very nearly expressed in the Figure, and it is of a white, or light Flesh-Colour ; the Nostrils fall so near its Base, as to be lost in the Feathers of the Forehead ; the Eyes are Black, or of a dark Colour ; the whole Head is cover'd with Red, or Scarlet-Feathers ; the upper Side of the Neck, the Back, Rump, upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of a darkish-blue Ash-Colour ; the Tips of the Quills, the first and second Rows of Coverts of the Wings, the Tail-Feathers, and its Coverts, are all tipped with a white, or light Ash-Colour ; the Breast and Belly are variegated with Black and White, in a Manner something resembling the Scales of Fishes, but more broken and confused. In this Mixture, on the Sides of the Belly, is interspersed a Tincture of a reddish Brown. The Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are White ; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a Flesh-Colour, the Toes standing three forwards, and one backwards, after the usual Manner.

This Bird I drew from the living Bird, which is in the Possession of *George Shelvocke*, Esq; who was informed, from *Lisbon*, that its Native Place was *Angola*, in *Africa*. I believe it to be a Non-descript.

The GREAT BAT, from Madagascar.

BY measuring the Wing-Bones of this *Bat*, I find, that from the Tip-End of one Wing, to the Tip-End of the other, they were capable of being extended forty-five Inches, or three Feet and nine Inches of *English* Measure : I was obliged to reduce the whole Figure very much to bring it into one of my Plates, but I have given the Head of the exact Bigness of Life, from whence an Idea of this Fiend (as I may call it) may be formed. I have likewise reduced the Figure of our common little Bat, in the same Proportion as I have the Great-one, by which their Difference may be seen.

It differs from our Bats in that it wants a Tail ; which Want leaves the Wings in this disjointed, whereas they are joined and webbed to the Tail in ours. The Snout is Black, and it hath strong and sharp Teeth, which are justly represented in the Figure. The Top of the Head, the Neck all round, and the Breast, are of a reddish Fox-Colour ; the under Side of the Body is of a lighter Brown ; the Back and Wings, on both Sides, appear Dusky or Black in the dried Bat. It hath eight small Front-Teeth, four above, and four beneath ; the hinder Legs have each five Toes, armed with strong Claws ; the Legs forward (or rather Wings) have the first Toe detached from the Web, with a strong Claw on it ; the second Toe is not detached from the Web on its inner Side, yet it hath a Claw at its Extremity ; the three remaining Toes are webbed together on both Sides, and seem to serve for no Use but as Ribs to extend the thin Membranes that form the Wings. See three other Sorts of Bats, *Pl. 201.* of this Work.

This Bat was brought (curiously preserved) by Mr. *May*, Chief-Mate of the *Houghton*, in the *India-Company's* Service, who touched at *Madagascar*, Anno 1748. When wounded with a Gun, they are very fierce, snapping at, and biting those who offer to take them. All Voyagers who have mentioned them agree that they are destructive Animals, that they will dip into the Sea for Fish, or devour any Thing they find on Land. The Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, in his late *History of Barbadoes*, says, the Bats in that Island destroy the Sugar-Canes. This Bat was worked on the Copper-Plate directly from Nature.

The

The Little INDIAN PYE.

THE Bird is represented here as big as Life : I take it to be a Cock-Bird ; the Hen was brought over with it, and differ'd from it only in being of a duller Cast of Colour in the black Parts ; the Head in the Hen being of an Ash-colour'd Black ; the upper Side of the Back, Wings and Tail, of a brownish Black ; the Tail a little more pointed than in the Cock. Those Parts that are White, are the same in both Cock and Hen.

The Cock-Bird (here figur'd) hath the Bill of a black or dusky Colour towards the Point ; the Angles at the Corners of the Mouth are of an Orange-Colour ; the Head and Neck, as far as the Middle of the Breast, the Back, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings, are of a deep-black Colour, having a shining Gloss, changeable from Blue to Purple. The Quill-Feathers of the Wings, and those on the Ridge of the Wing next the Breast, are of a black Colour, a little inclining to Brown ; a few of the Middle-Quills are White ; the first Row of Coverts, next above the Quills, are also White. The Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail are White ; the Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Black, and something longer than those on the Sides, which are White. The Legs and Feet are of a dark-brown Colour ; the Toes standing three forwards, and one backwards, after the usual Manner ; the Toes have pretty strong Claws.

These Birds were sent from *Bengal*, preserved dry, to the late Mr. *Joseph Dandridge*, of *Moorfields, London*. They are the same with the Cock and Hen *Saularies* of *Petiver*. See *Ray's Synopsis Methodica Avium*, P. 197. Tab. 2. N. 19, 20. They were sent to Mr. *Dandridge*, by the Name *Dyal*. Mr. *Albin* has figur'd and describ'd these Birds in his *third Volume of Birds*, P. 17, where he calls it the *Bengal Magpye*, but as the former Draughts of them are not so correct as could be wished, I have endeavour'd at an Improvement in my Designs and Descriptions ; and as I have begun to improve on the Birds of Mr. *Dandridge's* Collection, figur'd already by Mr. *Albin*, I design to go through with them, they being most of them New, and very Curious. This Apology may serve for all the Rest.

The GROUND SQUIRREL.

THE lower Figure in the Plate shews this pretty Animal of its natural Bigness. It is in general of a reddish-brown Colour, with the Variations following : About the Nose, and round the Eyes, it is of a light Cream-Colour ; on each Side it hath also a Stripe of Cream-Colour, which Stripe is edged both on its upper and under Side with Black ; down the Ridge of the Back it hath a black Line almost to the Tail ; the Tail is of a more dusky Brown than the Body ; it hath pretty full black Eyes ; the Belly is of a pure white Colour ; the Tip of the Nose, and the Feet, which are thinly cover'd with Hair, appear of a Flesh-Colour ; the Feet forwards, have four Toes, each with a Rudiment of a Toe ; the hinder Feet have five distinct Toes on each.

This Squirrel was the Property of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. They are brought from *Carolina*, and other Parts of *North-America*. It has been figur'd and describ'd by my late Friend, Mr. *Catesby*, in his *History of Carolina*, Vol. II. P. 75, but as that expensive Work will fall into but few Hands, I hope this Figure will prove acceptable to most of my Encouragers.

The







The spotted INDIAN WOODPECKER.

THE Figure represents the Bird of its natural Bigness. *Albin* in his *third Vol. of Birds*, P. 21. has figur'd it, and says, it is of the same Bigness as our *English Green Woodpecker*, which is a great Mistake; if he had compar'd it with our *Greater Spotted Woodpecker*, he had been Right. When a Bird is drawn of its natural Size, as Mr. *Albin's* is, there is no need to compare it with any other to fix its Magnitude.

The Bill is long, straight, ridged along the upper Part, and of a dusky or blackish Colour; the Crown of the Head, from the Bill backwards, to beyond the Eyes, is Black, spotted with small white Spots; behind which, the Hinder-part of the Head is cover'd with long Scarlet-Feathers, which tend backwards, in Form of a Crest. The Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes are White; the Throat, from the Bill to the Middle of the Breast, is spotted in a broken confused Manner with large Spots of Black and White; the Hinder-part of the Neck is Black; on each Side of the Neck there passes a white Line down as low as the Wings; the Beginning of the Back is of a yellow Colour; the lower Part and Rump are of a dull Green; the Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail, are White, sprinkled with Half-moon-like Spots, which are strongest next the Breast, and become much fainter downwards. Some of the outermost Prime-Quills are Black, barred across with four narrow Beds of White; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back, are of a dull Green, as is the Row of Covert-Feathers above them; the Bastard-Wing, or Coverts that fall on the Prime-Quills, are Black like them, with a Bar of White across them; the lesser Covert-Feathers on the upper Part of the Wing, are of a dark Brown, or blackish Colour, marked with very distinct white Spots, in the Form of the Leaves of some Trees. The green Covert-Feathers between these dark Ones and the Quills, are spotted with a lighter yellow Green. The Tail is Blackish, with a little Cast of dull Green; the Feathers are stiff and pointed, as in others of the Woodpecker-Kind. The Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a black or dusky Colour; the Bottoms of the Feet have a little of a Sandy-Cast; the Toes are placed, two backwards, and two forwards, on each Foot; its Claws or Nails are pretty strong.

This Bird was drawn from the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*. It came from *Bengal*, and has never been described but by Mr. *Albin*. Mr. *Dandridge* was not well satisfied with the Draughts *Albin* had made of the Birds in his Collection, so he desir'd me to take them all to my House, and make Draughts of them at my Leisure, that I might publish them something improved. I shall omit giving the Colour of their Eyes, *Albin* having done that already, tho' the Birds all came over dried to Mr. *Dandridge*, and consequently the Eyes of them were obscured.

The Indian BEE-EATER.

THE Bird is here represented of its natural Bigness: It differs from the *Merops*, or *Bee-Eater* found in *Europe*, in being not half so big, and in having the Middle-Feathers of the Tail much longer. It is certainly a distinct Species from the *Merops* of *Europe*, tho' Mr. *Albin* would make this small one the Male of the other.

The Bill is pretty long, sharp-pointed, and a little bowed downwards; the upper Mandible is Black or Dusky, the Nether Whitish at its Base; from the Corner of the Mouth there passes a black Line through the Eye, bending downwards on the Side of the Head. The Beginning of the Forehead, next the Bill, is Blue, as are the Throat and Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes; the Crown and Hinder-parts of the Head and Neck, are of a Red, or Orange-Colour. On the upper Part of the Breast is a Black transverse Mark, like a New Moon with the Horns turn'd upwards. The Back and lesser Covert-Feathers of the Wings, are of a Parrot-Green; the Rump, or Coverts of the Tail, are of a bluish Green; the Breast and Belly are of a light Green; the Thighs of a reddish Brown; the Coverts beneath the Tail of a dirty Green. The greater Quills of the Wings are Black or Dusky at their Tips, having a little Green on their Edges towards their Roots; the Middle-Quills are of an Orange-Colour, border'd with Green, having black Spots a little within their Tips, the very Tips being Orange-Colour; the inner Quills next the Back are wholly Green; the first Row of Coverts above the Quills, are Orange in their Middles, and Green on their Borders; the Tail is Green; the Shafts of the Feathers are dark Brown; the two Middle-Feathers shoot out more than two Inches beyond the Rest, are Brown at their Tips, and very narrow, being little more than the bare Shafts. The under Side of the Tail is of a dusky Green. The Legs are short, as in the King-Fisher, of which it is a Species. The three forward Toes are joined partly together, the outer to the Middle one more especially; its Claws are pretty strong; the Legs and Feet of a dusky-brown Colour.

This Bird is one of the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge*: It was brought from *Bengal*. *Albin* has given a bad Description of it, borrowing whole Lines from *Willughby's Merops*, which is manifestly quite a different Bird. See *Willughby's Description*, in his *Ornithology*, P. 147, and *Albin's* in his *History of Birds*, Vol. III. P. 29.

Elichrysum Africanum, Foliis lanceolatis, integris, tomentosis, decurrentibus, Capitulis congestis, ex Rubello aureis.

THIS Plant bears only a single Bunch of Flowers at the Top, as I am inform'd, (which I did not know when the Plate was Graving;) having a single Bunch, I increased it in my Drawing to decorate the Plate, but am desirous here to rectify the Mistake. The Flowers are of their natural Bigness, in the Fashion of an Artichoke, of a Red, or Rose-Colour on their upper Parts, and a Golden-Colour beneath; the Leaves of the Plant are of a dirty-white Colour, without Foot Stalks; both Leaves and Stem are cover'd with a cottony Substance. Mr. *Watson*, F. R. S. of *Aldersgate-street*, obliged me with the above Botanical Name of this Plant. I take it to be a Non-descript.

This Flower was brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*, by my good Friend Captain *Isaac Worth*, Commander of the *Houghton Indiaman*, Anno 1749.





The Brown INDIAN THRUSH.

TH E Bird is here figur'd of its natural Bigness: It appears plainly to be of the Thrush-Kind, tho' it be not spotted. Mr. *Albin* has figur'd it in his *third Volume of Birds*, P. 18. He says, the exterior Edges of the Covert and Quill-Feathers are White, which Whiteness I could not discover; the Edges of these Feathers are indeed of a lighter Brown, but far from White.

The Bill is pretty much like that of a Thrush, of a yellow Colour. The Head and whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, Rump and Tail, are of a dusky dark-brown Colour. The Breast, Belly, Thighs and Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a lightish-brown Colour, gradually mixing with the darker Brown on the Sides of the Neck, and the upper Part of the Breast; the Feathers of the Wings have their Edges or Borders a little lighter than their Middles; the Tail beneath is more Dusky than it is above; the middlemost Feathers are longer by an Inch than the Outside-ones, they decreasing gradually from the Middle to the Sides. The Legs, Toes and Claws, are all of a yellow Colour; the Toes stand three forwards, and one backwards, after the Manner of most Birds.

This Bird was in the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*. It was brought from *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*. Mr. *Albin* has bestow'd a beautiful yellow Colour on its Eyes, tho' I am obliged to omit the mentioning them, because it had only Glass-Beads in the Place of its former Eyes. The *Indians* of *Bengal* call it *Baniabbow*.

The black and white Butterfly from *China*, figur'd with the Bird, is in the Collection of *Robert Nesbitt*, M. D. *Elect*, and *Fellow of the College of Physicians, London*. As the Fly is only Black and White, the Print uncoloured describes itself better than Words: It hath brown Eyes, and a faint Tincture of Brown on the under Wings where they touch the Body. The black Spots are something fainter on the under Side than they are above.

I have added some new and curious Subjects to the Plates of Mr. *Dandridge's* Birds, that have already been published by *Albin*; as I don't pretend those Birds in these Plates of mine are New, I have only carefully endeavoured to give more perfect Draughts and Descriptions of them.

The

The GOLDEN THRUSH. *Icterus*.

TH E Figure represents the Bird of its natural Bigness : It is a Bird of Passage ; they are found in the Southern Parts of *Europe* all the Summer Season, and I have received of them from *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The Bill is something stronger in Proportion than a Thrush's Bill, and of a red Colour. The Irides of its Eyes are red ; [according to Mr. *Willughby's* Account, who had shot some of them in *Germany*] from the Angle of the Mouth to the Eye is drawn a black Line. The Head, Neck, whole Body, both above and beneath, Thighs, and upper and under Covert-Feathers of the Tail, are of a very fine Yellow, or Golden-Colour. The Wings are Black on their upper Sides, except the Quills, which have narrow Tips of Yellow, and the Coverts immediately above the Prime-Quills, call'd the Bastard-Wing, which are tipped also with Yellow, something deeper, and form a yellow Spot in the Wing ; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wing are Yellow ; the Quills within Side are Dusky ; the first Quill is very short, not exceeding half the Length of the Second. The Tail-Feathers are pretty equal in Length ; the Middle-ones are wholly Black ; the Side-Feathers are more than half Way Black towards their Roots, and of a Gold-Colour at their Tips ; the Legs and Feet are like those of Thrushes, of a black, or dusky Colour.

I have had one of these Birds sent me in Spirits from *Bengal*, and another from *Gibraltar*, shot there on the Rock. It is known in *France* by the Name *Loriot*. It is the *Witwall*, *Galbula*, *Galgulus*, seu *Picus Nidum suspendens*, Aldrov. *Oriolus* Alberti, *Chloreus* Aristotelis, & *Icterus* Plinii. See *Willughby's Ornithology*, P. 198. I take the *Yellow Jay*, and the *Buff Jay*, of *Petiver*, to be no other than the Cock and Hen of this Species. See *Ray's Synopsis Methodica Avium*. P. 194, Tab. 1. Fig. 8, 9. Mr. *Albin* is the last Author that has figur'd this Bird. See his *Yellow Bird* from *Bengal*, Vol. III. P. 19. of his *History of Birds* ; but he owns it was from a Picture brought from *India*. I have seen the said Picture in Mr. *Dandridge's* Hands, and found it to be meanly perform'd, and contrary to Nature, for which Reason I have given this Draught directly from the Bird, and hope it will be acceptable to the Curious, because I do not know that any *English* Author has given a Draught of it from Nature. *Albin* was either ignorant of its being a Bird common in *Europe*, or design'd to impose it on the unknowing for an undescribed Species.

The





The Yellow INDIAN STARLING.

TH E Bird is here figur'd of its natural Size. *Albin* has already figur'd it, and drawn the Bill a great deal too big.

The Bill is shaped like that of a Starling, of a reddish-brown Colour at the Base, growing more Dusky towards the Point ; [the Colour of the Eyes see in Mr. *Albin's History of Birds*, Vol. II. P. 38.] the Forehead from the Bill to the Eyes, is of a bright Yellow ; round the Eyes the Feathers are of a dusky Colour ; the Top, Hinder-part and Sides of the Head under the Eyes are Black, which Blackness reaches lower on the Sides than on the Hinder-part of the Head, and at last mixes and loses itself in the Yellow on the Forehead, and the dusky Colour round the Eyes. The Throat, just beneath the Bill, is Whitish ; the Breast, light Yellow ; the Belly, Thighs and Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a deeper Yellow ; the Throat and Breast are spotted with long, black, or dusky Spots, down the Shafts of the Feathers. The upper Side of the Neck, the Back, Rump and Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are of a full bright-yellow Colour ; the greater Quills of the Wings are Dusky, or Black, with narrow Edges of Yellow on their outer Webs ; (except the first Quill, which is short, and all Black) the lesser Quills next the Back are Dusky, with broad Edges of Yellow on their Webs. All the Covert-Feathers on the upper Sides of the Wings are Yellow, having pretty large dusky Spots in their Middles. The Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Dusky, with a yellow Cast ; their Tips are Yellow ; the Side-Feathers are wholly Yellow ; the Legs and Feet are of a black, or dusky Colour ; the Toes stand after the usual Manner, as the Figure plainly shews.

This Bird I saw in the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge* : It was brought with others from *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*, and I believe has been described by no Body but Mr. *Albin*. I should have called it the *Spotted Icterus*, but thought it not proper to multiply Names, seeing Mr. *Albin* has called it the *Yellow Starling*. This Bird possibly may be the *Mottled Jay* of *Petiver* : See *Ray's Synopsis Methodica Avium*, P. 195. Tab. II. N. 7.

The Black and White INDIAN STARLING.

TH E Figure here represented is of the natural Size of the Bird. *Albin* has figur'd it, but has confounded the two whitish Lines together, that should be distinguished separately, the one on the Hinder-part of the Head, and the other at the Bottom of the Neck, behind which he has made them meet in one, contrary to their Position in the Bird, as well as to his own Description. He has also forgot to mention the Whiteness of the outer Webs of the outermost Tail-Feathers, as well as some other Particulars.

The Bill is pretty sharp at the Point, moderately thick at its Base, a very little bowed downward, and of a Yellow, inclining to Orange-Colour. The Fore-head adjoining to the Base of the Bill above is White, which Colour extends from the Base of the upper Chap, all round the Eyes, forming a Plat of White behind the Eye as big as the Nail of one's Finger, from which a narrow whitish Line passes, from Eye to Eye round the Hinder-part of the Head. The Top of the Head above the white Line is Black, as are the Throat and Neck all round; the Black on the Throat reaches lower than it doth behind on the Neck. The black Colour on the Head and Neck shines with a greenish Gloss. The Back, Rump, Wings above, and the Tail, are of a blackish or dusky-brown Colour, without any shining Gloss. The Ridge of the Wing is whitish next the Breast; the outer Edges of the greater Quills are of a lighter-brownish Colour than the other Parts; the Row of Covert-Feathers next above the Quills, have their Tips White, and form a somewhat broken Line of White across the Wing. The Edge of the outer Web of each of the outermost Feathers of the Tail is White. The Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail, are White; a Line of brownish White passes also from the Sides of the upper Part of the Breast, and forms a Ring round the lower Part of the Neck behind. The Legs and Feet are formed like those of other Birds of the same Tribe, and are of a reddish Brown, or dark Flesh-Colour.

This Bird was preserved in the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*, and has been already figured by Mr. *Albin* in his *History of Birds*, Vol. III. P. 20. As I have already given my Reasons for re-publishing the Birds in Mr. *Dandridge's* Collection, I shall be silent here. It was brought from *Bengal*, where it is called *Contra*; but it being apparently of the *Starling*-Kind, I thought proper to give it the above Name.







The Gros-beak of Libanus.

Coccothraustes vulgaris, the Gros-beak or Libanus. Klein-Belmont.

The GROS-BEAK, or HAW-FINCH.

THE Bird is here figur'd as big as Life : They are not Natives of *England*, though some of them are found with us in hard Winters. What is most extraordinary in it is, the Shape of the Tips of some of the Middle-Quills of the Wings, which turn out with Points like some Antique Battle-Axes, better understood by their Form expressed in the Figure, than by Words : This Particular no one has yet taken Notice of.

The Bill is very large in Proportion, and short for its Thickness, of a light Flesh-Colour, but Dusky at the Point, which is pretty sharp ; the Nostrils are partly cover'd by the Feathers at the Base of the Bill ; the Bill is encompassed all round with a Border of black Feathers, narrow above, and near an Inch deep on the Throat ; a black Line also passes from the Sides of the Bill to the Eyes. The Irides of the Eyes are of a whitish Ash-Colour ; the Head, and Rump, or Feathers that cover the Tail, are of a pleasant, light-brownish, red Colour ; the Hinder-part of the Neck is of a bluish Ash-Colour ; the Back is of a dark, dusky Brown. The Fore-part of the Neck, the Breast, Belly and Thighs, are of a pale, pleasant Brown, inclining to a Blossom-Colour ; the lower Belly and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White. The outer or Prime-Quills are Black ; (the inner Webs have some White in them, which just appears when the Wing is let down a little, as in the Position I have drawn it in) the Middle-Quills are of a dark, or black Colour, with a fine shining Gloss of bluish Purple, and are very remarkable for the Form of their Tips ; the inner Quills next the Back are of a reddish-brown Colour ; the first Row of Covert-Feathers is White on the upper Part, and becomes gradually more Brown, and forms together with the last described brown Quills, an oblique Line across the Wing ; the Ridge of the Wing, next the Breast, is White ; the lesser Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Black ; the Coverts within Side of the Wings are White, with a little Mixture of Black about the Ridge of the Wing. The Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Brown, the outer Feathers have their outer Webs Brown, and their inner Webs Black towards their Bottoms, and are White at their Tips, so that the Tail when closed is Brown above, but appears beautifully mixed with Brown, Black and White, when spread. The Legs and Feet are of a pleasant, ruddy Flesh-Colour, formed as the Figure expresses.

I have figur'd this Bird at the Desire of his Grace the late Duke of *Richmond*, (my most noble Patron, whose Loss I sincerely lament,) who sent it me from his Seat at *Goodwood*, in *Sussex*, where it was shot on a Pine-Tree ; for which Reason I have placed it on the *Cedar of Libanus*, taken from Nature in the Physick-Garden of *Chelsea*, but reduced to half its Magnitude to bring it into the Plate. See Mr. *Willughby's* Account of this Bird in his *Ornithology*, P. 244. *Albin* has given a Figure of it also, and a Description mostly extracted from *Willughby*. See his *History of Birds*, Vol. I. P. 54. The *Germans* call it *Kern-beisser*. Mr. *N. Robert* has made a Print of it, and calls it *Pardalus*, *Gros-bec*, or *Pinsé-royal*. *Willughby* gives it the *Latin* Name, *Coccothraustes Vulgaris*.

The Yellow-headed INDIAN SPARROW.

THE Bird is here figured of its natural Size. There were two of them brought over, which Mr. *Albin* has figured as Cock and Hen; and he makes a Difference in his Description of them, tho' I could (on viewing them narrowly) find no material Difference either in their Colours or Marks, they appearing so much the same to me, that I think they may be expressed by one Figure as well as by two.

The Bill is of a light, or whitish Colour, thick and strong like a Sparrow's; the Top of the Head is of a yellow, or Golden-Colour; the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are of a dark Brown, or dusky Colour, the Feathers being edged or bordered with a lighter Brown, which makes the Bird seem to be on its upper Side of a light Brown, spotted with Dusky. From the Sides of the Neck across the Breast, it hath a Bar of the same brownish Colour as on its upper Side; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes and the Throat, are White, or Cream-Colour, as far as the Collar of dusky Feathers; under the Collar, the Belly, Thighs and Coverts under the Tail, are again of a yellowish White; the Sides of the Belly are marked with longish Spots of a faint dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet are like those of other small Birds, of a Flesh-Colour.

The Draught of this Bird was taken from Mr. *Dandridge's* Collection: It came from *Bengal*. See Mr. *Albin's* Figures in his *History of Birds*, Vol. II. P. 48.

The Butterfly, figur'd with this Bird, has the Body and Eyes Black, spotted with White; the lower Part of the Body is Brown, or Orange-Colour. The longer Wings on their upper Sides are Orange-colour'd, with their outer Edges and their Tips Black, for almost half the Length of the Wings; these black Ends have several large and small white Spots on them; the shorter Wings are Orange-colour'd also, but lighter, with three or four black Spots on each of them, and black Borders, with white Spots on them. The under Side of the Fly is like the upper, but fainter; the longer Wings have large yellow Spots at their Ends, where the Wings are Black on their upper Sides. This curious Fly was brought from *China*, and is in the Collection of Dr. *Nesbit*, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, who obliged me with it.

The





The INDIAN REDSTART.

THIS Bird is figur'd of its natural Bigness. I am at a Loss to know what Genus to range it with; it hath stiff Hairs about the Angles of the Mouth, as the Butcher-Birds and Goat-suckers have, but agrees with neither of them in the Shape of the Bill, which is stronger made than in the latter, and weaker than in the former. I have called it a *Redstart* in Conformity to Mr. *Albin*. See his *Hist. Vol. III. P. 52.*

The Bill is Dusky at the Base, and Black at the Point. The Top of the Head is cover'd with long, soft, black Feathers, hanging over behind, in form of a Crest, which I suppose, the living Bird can erect: Under each Eye it has a Scarlet Spot, encompassed with White on the lower Side. The Throat, Breast, Belly and Thighs, are also White: The Sides of the Neck and Breast are cover'd with black Feathers, which break confusedly into the White on the Breast, and the brown Colour on the Neck behind. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Wings and Tail, are all of a dark-brown or dusky Colour; the Edges of the greater Quills are a little lighter, and the Ridge of the Wing next the Breast is whitish. The Feathers about the Vent, and the Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a very fine red Colour. The Legs and Feet are of a dusky-black Colour.

This Bird was one of those in the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge*: It was brought from *Bengal*. I have now republished all the Birds which *Albin* had taken out of Mr. *Dandridge's* Collection, except the *Jay* from *Bengal*, Vol. I. P. 17, the *Bengal Quail*, P. 27, small *King's-Fisher* from *Bengal*, Vol. III. P. 28, and *Bengal Water-Rail*, P. 85. These Mr. *Albin* copied from Drawings done in *India*, the Birds themselves not being brought to *England*; I have therefore omitted them, having always professed to give Draughts of nothing but what is taken directly from Nature.

The Thorn-tailed INDIAN LIZARD.

THE Figure you see here is drawn of the Size of Nature. The Head, and all the Legs, are of a dusky-green Colour; the upper Side of the Body is also of a dusky Colour, spotted and clouded with light Ash-Colour; it hath three Bars of Black across the Shoulders; the Sides of the Body incline to a Rose-Colour; the Belly is of a light Ash, inclining to Rose; the Head, Body and Legs, are cover'd with very minute Scales, seeming like a smooth Skin; the Scales of the Tail are large, standing out in sharp Points in an uncommon Manner; the Middle-Row of Scales on the upper Part of the Tail does not fall over those next to it on each Side, but the Side-Rows fall over the Middle-Row, which is remarkable; and this is fully expressed in the Figure, which was wrought on the Copper directly from Nature. The Tail is of a brownish Green, lighter beneath than above.

This was given me by my Friend Captain *Isaac Worth*, who brought it alive from the *East-Indies*. I believe it hath not been figur'd. Mr. *Petiver* has figur'd a Lizard all over scaled with large pointed Scales, which he calls the *Rough scaled Cape-Lizard*, Cat. 403. He says, that when hurt it raises up all its Scales, and cries like a Child; he hath not mentioned its Size, but his Figure is about the Bigness of mine, except the Tail, which is shorter.

The Red and Blue BRASILIAN FINCH.

THE Bird is here figured of its natural Bigness: It is shaped much like our small Singing Birds, but hath the Tail a little longer in Proportion; the Tail is also pointed, having the Middle-Feather longer than those on the Sides, which shorten gradually, tho' that is very uncommon in Birds of its Genus. It is a lively, brisk, Singing Bird, having a very pretty Note.

The Bill is shaped like a Goldfinch's, of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour: The Feathers round the upper Part of the Bill, and the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes for a good Breadth, are of a fine Purple, or Blossom-Colour. The Eyes are of a dark Colour, but the Eyelids, or Skin round the Eyes, are of a fine Scarlet-Colour; between the Bill and Eye is a dusky Line. The Throat, immediately beneath the Bill, is Black; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Covert-Feathers of the Wings, Breast and Belly, as far as the Thighs, are of a dark, dusky, red Colour; the Quills of the Wings are of a blackish or dusky Colour; the lower Part of the Back, the Belly about the Vent, and the Covert-Feathers, both above and beneath the Tail, are of a very fine blue Colour, which mixes and softens into the Reddish on the Back and Belly. The Tail is Black, the Middle-Feather pretty long, the Side-Feathers gradually become shorter. The Legs and Feet are like those of other small Birds of this Class, of a darkish Flesh-Colour.

This rare, curious and undescribed Bird, was the Property of Mrs. *Scrafton*, in *Buckler's-Bury, London*. My curious and worthy Friend, Dr. *Monro*, Sen. directed me to take a Draught of it. It came from *Brasil*, where it is a scarce Bird, and much valued.

The FLYING SQUIRREL.

THIS curious little Beast is here drawn of its natural Bigness. It was drowsy and inactive all the Day, but when the Evening came on it was very lively, leaping (or flying very nimbly) from Place to Place in its Cage. The upper Side of it, from Nose to Tail-end, was of a brownish Colour, like that of a wild Rabbet: The Nose was short and whitish round it; the Eyes were large, Black, and standing far out of the Head; it had a white Mark above each Eye; the under Side of the Head, Neck, the Belly and Insides of the Legs, were White; the upper Side was parted from the under by loose Skins, which ran along its Sides, and spread themselves between the fore and hinder Legs, when they are stretched out in leaping. These Skins assist the Animal to skim along a great Way; the Tail also was broad and flat like a Feather, and becomes thereby a farther Assistance in its Flight. It had a blackish Stripe on each Side, just above the Edge of the Skin, or Fin that runs along its Sides: It had four Toes on each Foot forwards, with the Rudiment of another Toe; the hinder Feet have each five distinct Toes. The Ears were short and roundish, the Flesh appearing through the Thinness of the Hair, as it did likewise about the Nose, and on the Feet.

Mr. *Catesby* has figur'd a Flying Squirrel, which I take to be of a different Species, it being all over of a Dun or Ash-Colour; he says, they leap or fly about fourscore Yards. See his *History of Carolina, Vol. II. P. 76, 77*. They are brought to us from several Parts of *North America*, and have of late been discovered in *Poland*. *James Theobald, Esq;* of *Surry street*, has the above described now living.

The





The crowned AFRICAN CRANE.

IT is a tall and stately Bird ; when it walks with the Head raised, it seems to be more than a Yard in Height. The Leg, from the Knee to the Bottom of the Heel, is nine Inches long ; from the Point of the Bill to the Feathers on the Forehead, is two Inches and three Quarters ; from its Point to the Corner of the Mouth, three Inches and three Quarters.

The first Bird, which stands forwards on the Plate, hath its Bill short for a Crane. The Bill is straight and sharp-pointed, of a dusky or dark-ash-Colour ; the Nostrils are placed distant from the Head ; the Eyes are placed over the Angles of the Mouth, and have their Irides of a Pearl-Colour ; the Forehead is very round and prominent, and cover'd with black Feathers like Velvet ; behind each Eye it hath a pearly-colour'd, hard, bare Skin, in the form of a Sheep's Kidney, which rises a little, and is tintured on its upper and lower Part with Red. The black Feathers on the Head pass all round these Spots. From the Top of the Head there shoots out a Tuft of longish Feathers, or rather stiff Bristles, of a flattish Make, wreathed or twisted, of a dirty Orange-Colour, each of them being thinly beset on its Sides with light-colour'd Hairs, and a small Tuft of blackish Feathers at their Ends. These Bristles spread themselves very gracefully, in form of a Globe, and seem bigger than the Head itself. Under the Throat it hath a great red Skin, or Wattle, like the Domestic-Cock, but single ; this is sometimes swelled out with Wind, by Means of a hoarse, disagreeable Note or Sound, which the Bird utters. The Neck, and whole Body above and beneath, are of a pleasant, light-bluish Ash-Colour ; the Feathers are long, soft and narrow on the Neck ; they are broader on the Back, but long and pointed. The Tail is Black, and the Feathers are pretty equal in Length. The greater Quills of the Wings are Black ; the inner Quills are of a dirty Red, and fall over the Rump when the Wings are closed ; all the Coverts of the Wings within and without are White, except those that fall over the black Quills, (and hide them) which are of a pale, dusky Yellow. The Legs are bare of Feathers pretty high above the Knees ; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a dark-blackish Ash-Colour. The hinder Bird (which I take to be the Hen) differs from the first, in having the Space on its Cheek Red for the lower half, and White above, and in having a very small, almost imperceptible red Gill on its Throat, and in being Black on the Neck and Body, where the first is Ash-colour'd ; in other Respects they are alike.

The first of these Birds I drew at Sir *Hans Sloane's*, the other at Sir *Charles Wager's*. The Academy of *Paris* have described it something different from the above ; they found two Subjects, which they had in Hand, both Hens ; they call it the *Royal Bird*, and think it is not the *Grus Balearica*, as has been supposed. See *Memoires de l'Academie Royale, Depuis 1666, Jusqu'à 1699. Tome III. troisieme Partie, P. 199.* See also *Willughby's Ornithology, P. 275.* *Petiver* calls it *Grus Capensis fusca, Capite aureo galeato, Tab. 76. N. 9.* *Barlow* calls it the *Japan Peacock.* *Visscher* calls it *Siruthio ex China.* In *Astley's Collection of Voyages*, I find this Bird mentioned by several Authors there collected, which proves it to be a Crane of the Rivers *Gambia* and *Senega.* See *Astley's Voyages, Vol. II. P. 723.* He call's the Figure of it, in the Plate facing P. 721, the *Whidah Crown Bird.* This Bird hath escaped Mr. *Albin's* Notice: It is the *Pavo Marinus* of *Clusius.* See his *Exot. Lib. V. Cap. 11. N. Robert* has figur'd it, and calls it *Pavo, sine Cauda Chinenfis.*

The

The Black-bill'd WHISTLING DUCK.

IT is something smaller than a common Tame Duck, and longer legged in Proportion than other Ducks generally are.

The Bill is like that of a common Duck, pectinated on its Edges, a little hooked at the Point, and of a black or dusky Colour; the Eyes are of a Hazel-Colour. The Head on its Sides is of a brown Colour; the Top of the Head is Black, the Feathers being long, and pointing backwards in form of a Crest; the Hinder-part of the Neck is of a dusky Colour; the under Sides of the Head, Throat and Neck, are White; the Neck is spotted with small black Spots; the Back, and upper Sides of the Wings are Brown; the greater Quills are dark Brown, approaching to Black; the Covert-Feathers of the Wings have each of them a black Spot in their Middles. The Feathers of the Tail are Black, as are the Rump, and the Feathers that cover the Tail above; the Tail-Feathers are not of equal Length, the Tail being a little pointed in the Middle. The Breast or Craw, is of a bright-reddish Brown, spotted with Black, and its lower Part has a little Mixture of White; the whole Belly is White, having a large Mixture of Black on the Sides, and a very little down its Middle-part. The Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are White, with round black Spots. The Legs are longer than what is common in the Duck-Kind; they are bare of Feathers a little above the Knees. The three forward Toes are all webbed together; it hath also a lateral Web on the Inside of each of its inner Toes; the Legs and Feet are covered with Scales of a Lead-Colour; the Hinder-Toe is placed so high as hardly to touch the Ground; the Claws are Black.

This Bird was the Property of Sir *Charles Wager*, at whose House, on *Parson's-Green*, I made a Draught of it. I was informed it came from the *West-Indies*, where it is called a *Whistling-Duck*. Sir *Hans Sloane* says, in his *Natural History of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 324, they make a whistling Noise, from whence they have their Name, and that it very usually perches on Trees, and is common in that Island.



The Whistling Duck fam. Published September 1743 by George Edwards



The Red-bill'd WHISTLING DUCK.

THIS Bird is something less than a common Duck, having the Neck and Legs longer in Proportion; this possibly may be the Male, and the last described the Female of the same Species, but I cannot pronounce them to be so, because it was at different and distant Times I saw the two Birds.

The Bill is shaped much like that of the last described: It is of a pleasant red Colour, Yellowish about the Nostrils, and Black at the Hook or Point of the upper Mandible. The Irides of the Eyes are of a dark Hasel-Colour; the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes, and the under Side or Throat, are of a lightish Ash-Colour; the Crown and Hinder-part of the Head are Black; the Neck, Breast and Back, are of a dull Red, or Brick-Colour, light on the Breast, and darker on the Back; the greater Quills of the Wings are Black, as are those of the Bastard Wing, which cover their Bottoms; the Inner-Quills that fall on the Back or Rump, are of a dark Brick-colour'd Red; the first and second Rows of Coverts, next above the Quills are White, and form a large white Spot in the Middle of the Wing; next above the White is a Plat of bright Orange-Colour; above which the small Feathers on the Ridge and Joint of the Wing are Black, which Black passes along the Ridge of the Wing, down the Side of the Belly to the Quills. The whole Belly and Thighs are Black; but where the Red on the Breast, and the Black on the Belly unite, these blended Colours form a dusky Ash-Colour. The Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are whitish, spotted with small black Marks, tending the Lengthway of the Feathers; the Tail is Black, and a little pointed; the Rump and Covert-Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are also Black. The Legs are bare of Feathers a little above the Knees; the Toes are webbed as in other Ducks, the inner Toes having lateral Webs on their Insides; the Legs and Feet are of a Flesh-Colour; the Claws are Black.

This Bird I drew at Sir Charles Wager's House, on *Parson's-Green*. It was brought from the *West-Indies* by the Name of the *Whistling-Duck*. Both this and the last described when disturbed made a Whistling Noise: Whether this, or that be the *Whistling Duck* mentioned in Sir Hans Sloane's *History of Jamaica*, I cannot tell, because there is no Account of its Colours in what is said of it; but I rather believe the first is meant, because the Figure in *Vol. II. Tab. 272*, of that History, is represented with a spotted Belly, which this last described Bird hath not.

The little L I O N - M O N K E Y.

THIS extraordinary Animal is here figur'd of its natural Size, as near as it could be taken, while it was playing its Monkey Tricks about its Lady's Chamber: It is a Female, and one of the smallest Species of Monkeys.

The Fore-part of the Head, or what is call'd the Face in Monkeys, is covered with a black Skin; the Ears are also Black; the Face is very thinly beset with short white Hairs, which gives it a little Greyness; these white Hairs are something thicker on the Borders of the Face, and form a lightish Ring all round it. The Eyes are Black, shewing no other Colour; the Hair on the Head is White, long, and spreading over the Shoulders like the Hair of a Man. The Shoulders, and the greatest Part of the Back, are covered, with longish, loose, shaggy Hair, of a brown Colour; the lower Part of the Back or Rump, gradually becomes of a bright-brown, or Orange-Colour; one half of the Tail next the Body, is also cover'd with longish Orange-colour'd Hair, the remaining half of the Tail gradually becomes Black, and continues so to its Tip. The Throat is Black, and without Hair; the Breast, Belly, and all the Legs and Feet, are cover'd with short white Hair; it hath five Toes on each Foot, before and behind, all arm'd with sharp Claws, like those of Squirrels; the Insides of the Paws are black Skin, the Skin is also Black all the Body over, and under the white Hair on the Belly. What is very wonderful in this little Animal is, that it hath a soft, whistling Note, something resembling the Singing of a Canary-Bird: It is very brisk and nimble, and has all the Curiosity and comical Actions of the greater Monkeys. When it prances about a Room on all its four Legs, and plays its Tail over its Back, it has very much the Air of a little Lion, and appears sometimes as figur'd in Little on the Ground-Work of the Print.

I was informed by the Right Honourable the Countess of *Suffolk* (in whose Possession the above described Animal is) that it was brought from *La Vera Cruz*, in *New-Spain*. By the above Lady's Permission, I made a Draught of it for the late *Duke of Richmond*, and by his Grace's Leave I have published this Figure. In a Voyage down the River of *Amazons*, by Mr. *de la Condamine*, of the *Academy of Sciences of Paris*, I find a Monkey described very much like the above, except that he gives it sharp Ears. After speaking of the larger Monkeys, he says, "and some again as small as Rats; I speak not of those known under the Name of *Sapajous*, but of others yet less, and difficult to be tamed, whose Hair is long and bright, generally of a Chesnut-Colour, and sometimes spotted with a Sort of Yellow; their Tails are twice as long as their Bodies; their Heads small and square, their Ears sharp and prominent, like those of Dogs and Cats, and not like other Apes or Monkeys, whom they resemble very little, having more the Air and Look of a little Lion: They are called *Pinches* at *Maynas*, and *Tamarius* at *Cayenne*." See the Abridgment of the above Voyage in *English*, P. 83. If this described by Mr. *de la Condamine* be not the same with mine, it must be a Species near of Kin to it.



The Little Lion Monkey from
La Vera Cruz in New Spain natural Bignes





*Little Black Monkey Brought from the W. Indies by the Honourable Commodore Fitzroy Lee.
Geo Edwards
1748*

The Little BLACK MONKEY.

THIS Monkey is here represented of its natural Size, and is one of the least Species I have met with: Its Bite, through its Smallness, was no more offensive than a Pinch from a Sparrow's Bill; it was very lively and full of Action, as most of the Monkey-Kind are.

Its Eyes were of a Hazel-Colour, the Face of a dark Flesh, the Nose hardly rising at all, the upper Lip, slit like a Hare's Lip, the Teeth very small, like those of other Monkeys, which nearly approach to human Teeth. The Ears were large in Proportion, of a squarish Figure, of a blackish Flesh-Colour, and very thinly beset with short Hairs. The Hair on the Head formed a Peak on the Forehead; the Face had little or no Hair on it; the Head, whole Body and Tail, were covered with soft black Hair, rather rough and shaggy, than of a smooth Surface; the Hair on the lower Part of the Back seemed to stand erect, and had a Mixture in it of Golden, or Yellow-colour'd Hairs. The Tail is at least twice the Length of the Body; the Paws (both fore and hind) are cover'd with short, sleek, yellowish Orange-colour'd Hairs. It had five Toes on each Foot; its Nails or Claws were not flat as in the greater Monkeys, but sharp and hooked, like those of Squirrels, though not so long; the Fore Paws were not so Human-like as in some Monkeys, though it would hold any Thing in a single Hand, which a Squirrel will not do.

The above rare, and, I believe, undescribed Monkey, was brought from the *West-Indies*, by the Honourable Commadore *Fitzroy Lee*, Anno 1747, and presented by him to the Right Honourable the *Countess Dowager of Litchfield*, by whose Permission I made a Draught of it from Life: It was a Female.

Finding an Account of a very extraordinary Monkey, in a Voyage through the Inland Parts of *South-America*, down the River of the *Amazons*, by Monsieur *de la Condamine*, of the *Royal Academy of Paris*, I thought proper to reprint it here. See the Abridgment in *English*, published at *London*, Anno 1747, P. 83. "The Governor of *Para* presented me with a Monkey, which was the only one of its Kind ever seen in the Country; the Hairs of its Body being as bright as Silver, and of the Colour of the finest fair Tresses, whilst its Tail was of a shining Chestnut, inclining to Black: It had still another Singularity yet more remarkable; its Ears, Sides of the Face, and Nose, were of such a lively Red, that one could scarce be induced to believe it to be its Natural Colour. I kept it a Year, and it was yet living, when I was writing this, almost in Sight of the Coast of *France*, where I pleased myself with the Thought of bringing it alive: But in Spite of the continual Precautions I took to preserve it from the Cold, the Severity of the Weather killed it." This Gentleman was treating of little Monkeys when he mention'd this, though he has not told us the Size of it.

The MAUCAUCO.

THIS Animal is about the Bigness of a middling sized Cat, but the Body and Limbs are of a slenderer and longer Make; it hath a very long Tail, at least double the Length of its Body: It is long snouted, the Head resembling very much that of a Fox; it has small sharp Teeth before, by which it seems to be capable of knawing. That I drew my Figure from was a Male.

The Eyes have pretty broad Irides of a bright Hasel-Colour; the Face and Ears are White; the Nose for a good Depth is Black; each Eye is also encompassed with a broad Space of Black; about the Nose, and on the Sides of the Head and Eyebrows, are long stiffish Hairs, like the Smellers in Cats. The Head on its Crown and Hinder-part is cover'd with dark Ash-colour'd Hair, longer than the Hair on the Face; the Back and Sides are of a redder Ash-Colour, but not so Dark as the Head; the Outfides of the Legs are also of a light Ash-Colour, not so Red as the Back; the upper Sides of the Paws are Whitish; the bare Skin on their Insides is Black; the Fore Paws (or Hands) are like those of Men, or Monkies, having the Thumb very distinct, and flat Nails; the hinder Paws are remarkable for having the Thumb, or great Toe very broad; the Nails of the hinder Feet tend more to Points than those forwards. All its under Side and the Insides of the Limbs are covered with white Hair. The Hair of the whole Body is very soft and delicate to the Touch, rather standing erect like the Pile of Velvet, than lying down sleek. It has, pretty high on the Breast, two small Nipples, placed as they are in the Monkey-Kind; its Tail is long, and pretty well covered with Fur, marked alternately with broad Rings of Black and White; when it sleeps it reclines its Nose to its Belly, and draws in its Paws close, in a sitting Posture, and brings its long Tail over its Head: When it plays it uses a Sort of Galloping, with its Tail raised over its Back, as expressed in the small Figure. See the Profile of its Head also expressed.

This rare Animal was brought from the Island of *Madagascar*, by my Friend Capt. *Isaac Worth*, Anno 1748, who touched there in his Return from *India*. I kept it alive at my House for some Time; it was a very innocent, harmless Creature, having nothing of the Cunning or Malice of the Monkey-Kind, though it has much of its Shape, and Manner of sitting. It differs from them principally in having a sharp Snout, and the Face covered with Hair; the Genitals are also different, being hardly visible, as in Cats. I take it to be of a Genus distinct from the Monkey. I find a Species of it different from the above described. See Mr. *Petiver's* Works, *Tab.* 17, where the Figure seems to agree with mine, only it has longer Wool or Hairs, and no Rings on its Tail. He says, "the Wool of this is Brown, soft and curled like that of a Lamb: It has several Properties of a Squirrel, sitting often upright when it eats, which generally is done by its *Incisores*, and reflecting its bushy Tail." It was brought alive from the Island *Joanna*." His Delineation was taken by that celebrated Anatomist, Mr. *William Cooper*. I have seen also preserved in Spirits in the *Museum* of Sir *Hans Sloane*, another Species of this Genus, not bigger than a Squirrel.



MAVCAVCO DICT:







The BARBARIAN SQUIRREL.

MY Representation is of the Bigness of Life, which is nearly the same with that of our common Squirrel in *England*: It differs principally from the common Sort, in being of another Colour, and in having shorter Ears, which lie close to the Head.

The Head and the Body, on the upper Side, Legs, Feet and Tail, are all of an Ash-Colour, a little inclining to Red, which is darker on the upper Side of the Head and Back, and lighter on the Legs, Feet, and under Side of the Head. The Eyes are pretty dark, but the Hair all round them is White. The Belly is covered with white Hair; on each Side of the Body it has two Stripes, or Bars of White, or Cream-Colour, passing along from its Shoulders to the hinder Legs, which Variety adds a great Beauty to its Colour. The Tail is bushy, like those of our Squirrels; each single Hair in the Tail is varied with light and dark Ash-Colour, which Colours fall so regularly with the Lights and Darks beside each other in the single Hairs, as to form regular Plats of Dark and Light in the Tail, better to be understood by the Figure than by Words. The forward Feet have each of them four distinct Toes with black Claws, within which is an Appearance, or Rudiment of a Toe, but no Claw; the hinder Feet have each of them five distinct Toes with Claws. The Skin, and the Bottoms of the Hair, all over, are of a blackish Colour, even in those Parts which have the Hair outwardly White.

This Squirrel was brought from *Santa Cruz* (on the Western Coast of *Barbary*, bordering on the *Atlantick Ocean*) and presented to me alive by my Friend Captain *John Dobson*, of *Rotherhithe*, *London*. Whether it lives in Trees, or hath its Habitation in the Earth, I cannot say, but am inclin'd to think it a Species of the Ground-Squirrel; for when it was let loose about the House, it was not inclin'd to climb up as our Squirrels are, but would hide itself, and lie in any Cloth, or soft Thing that lay on the Floor, where it would sleep. I find a Figure and Description of this Animal, in a *History of Four-footed Beasts, Serpents and Insects*, collected and published at *London*, Anno 1658, by *John Rowland*, M. D. He calls it the *Getulian*, or *Barbarian Squirrel*, described and figur'd by *Dr. Cay*: But as his Figure is small and deficient in expressing the true Shape and Air of the Creature, I have here given his Figure as he generally sat when cracking of Nuts, or feeding on any dry Food.

The INDIAN ICHNEUMON.

THIS Animal seemed to me to be of the Size of a *Ferret*, or *Pole-Cat*: It was about three Quarters of a Yard, or twenty-seven Inches long; the Tail from a thick Base ended in a Point like that of a Lizard.

It had a pretty sharp Nose, covered with short Hairs of a reddish-brown Colour; the Eyes were bright and sparkling, like a Ferret's, having something of a Flame-Colour in them; the Ears were small and round, thinly cover'd with Hair, so as to shew the Colour of the Flesh; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Sides and Tail, were cover'd with pretty long, stiffish Hairs, each Hair being partly Brown, and partly of a dusky Colour, so that the whole Body seemed to be a mixed Colour. The Throat and Belly had the Hairs something shorter and softer, of a brownish, or Clay-Colour, without any Mixture. The Legs were short, and of a dusky, or black Colour; it had five Toes on each Foot, with black Claws.

I saw this curious Animal at Mr. *Bradbury's*, Apothecary, in *Southampton Buildings, Holborn*, whither I was directed to go to draw it, by Dr. *Wilmot*, Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty. Mr. *Bradbury* was so very obliging, as to order it to be caught, and brought into a small Room, where I might observe all its Actions. Sometimes it crept with its Belly to the Ground, and stretched itself out so long that it seemed to resemble a Serpent moving without Feet; at other Times it raised its Head, and appeared to walk on its Legs, shortening its Body a little; it would also sit very upright on its hinder Legs, and look about it, and when anger'd would set up its Bristles in a surprising Manner. This was brought from the *East-Indies*; it was let run loose about the House, and I was told, had clear'd it of Rats and Mice. Some few Years ago I saw an *Ichneumon*, brought from *Ægypt*, which, I believe, exceeded this more than double in its Bulk, for I measured it, and found it to be forty-two Inches long, whereas the above described was but twenty-seven Inches. In Shape and Colour they were pretty near alike: All the Difference I found was, that the *Ægyptian* had a small Tuft of Hairs at the End of the Tail; (See Letter A in the Plate) the Tail of the *Indian* ended in a Point. I cannot find a tolerable Figure of the *Ichneumon* given by any who have mention'd it, for which Reason I have endeavoured to exhibit one more correct. I shall omit all the fictitious Stories told of this Animal, and the Crocodile. I take the *Indian* to be a Species distinct from the *Ægyptian*, for the above described was full grown, though it was so much smaller than the *Ægyptian*.





The Little INDIAN BUFFALO.

THIS Beast is about the Bigness of an *English* Calf of six Months old, and shaped pretty much like our *English* Bull, excepting that it hath very short Horns, and a Bunch or Rising on its Back between the Shoulders. I think it appears also to have the Legs something slenderer, though not longer than those of our Cattle. They are used in the *East-Indies* for drawing their Coaches, instead of Horses.

The Nose is pretty broad and flat, (bare of Hair, and moist on its Outside) in which the Nostrils are placed; the Lips (or Muzzle) have some loose staring Hairs; the Hair on the Sides of the Nose is Whitish; the Circles round the Pupils of the Eyes are of a Hazel-Colour; the Eyes are placed in longish Plats of Black; the Horns are Dusky and small, appearing but little above the frizzled Hair on the Top of the Head; the Ears appear much larger and longer than the Horns, and are of a Flesh-Colour within Side, where they have no Hair. It is cover'd with pretty short sleek Hair all over; the Head, Neck, Back, Tail and Sides, are of a bluish Ash-Colour; the loose Skin on the Neck is White; the Belly is so thinly cover'd with lightish Hair as to show the Flesh-Colour; there passes a white Line above the black Spot that furrounds the Eye, and a light brownish Line on the under Side of the same Spot. The Legs are of a light Colour, (becoming gradually White near the Feet) spotted and marked with Black, as expressed in the Figure; the Tuft at the End of the Tail is Black; the Hoofs are formed like those of our Cattle, and are of a dusky-brown Colour.

I saw one of these *Buffalo's*, kept some Time Grazing in the *Artillery-Ground, London*, and observing a Picture after Nature of the same Animal, which agreed exactly with it, in the House of Sir *Hans Sloane*, at *Chelsea*, I contented myself with engraving a Plate from the Picture, for I could not have made a better from Nature. Sir *Hans* told me his Picture was an Original from Nature, done by Order of the late Sir *Josiah Child*, of *Wanslead* in *Essex*, Bart. The Creature was a Present to Sir *Josiah*, from the *East-Indies*. The Picture was afterwards given to Sir *Hans Sloane*, by Mrs. *Cassandra Willughby*, afterwards Dutches of *Chandois*. It is one of their Domestick Cattle in *India*. I have often heard Sir *Hans Sloane* say, that of the Shin-Bones of this *Buffalo* burnt, or half calcined, are made what in the *East-Indies* are commonly called *Serpentine Stones*, being pretended to be taken out of the Heads of the Serpents, called *Cobras de Cabelo*; to which they attribute a wonderful Property of extracting the Poison, if applied to the Wound, and that being washed in Milk and dried, they are again fit for Use.

The

Three small B A T S.

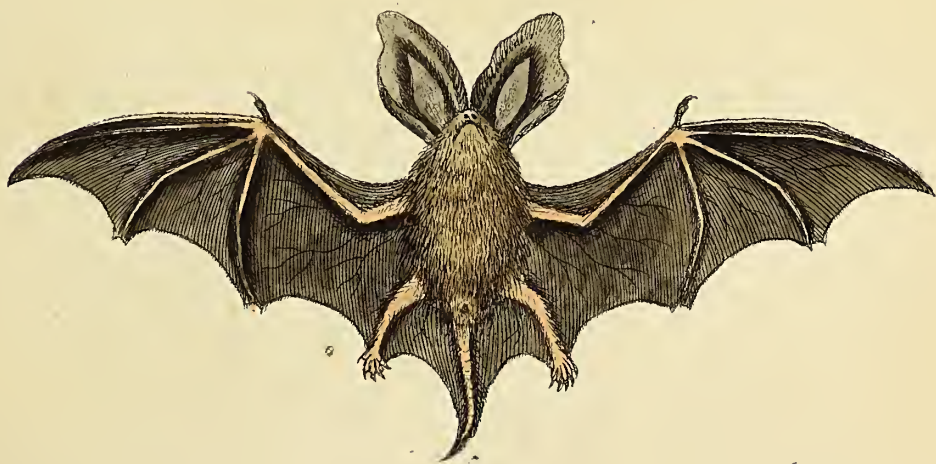
THE upper Figure is a Bat from *Jamaica*: It differs from those in *England*, in having a small Flap on the Nose, and in wanting a Tail, a Web or Skin filling up the Space between the hinder Legs. This Figure shows the Belly upwards. The middle Figure is the short-eared *English* Bat, with the Back upwards. The lower Figure is the long ear'd, or double-ear'd *English* Bat, with its Belly upwards, the better to show the double Ears. They are all three reduced from their natural Size, just half, or by a Scale of twelve supposed Inches divided on six Standard ones.

The upper Figure is principally remarkable for the Flap on its Nose, which when newly taken out of Spirits was pliable, (by which Means I think I have discovered its Use) and would cover the Nostrils, and fix its Point into a Notch in the under Lip, by which it locked up the Nose and Mouth. This I take to be a Contrivance to prevent the Transpiration of its Juices in its torpid or sleeping State, in the rainy Seasons of hot Countries, or the rigid Seasons of colder Climates; for this Genus are, I believe, all Sleepers at certain Times. It hath no Tail, in which it differs from those found with us.

The middle Figure is the short-ear'd *English* Bat: It differs from the upper in wanting the Flap on the Nose, and in having a Tail. The Colours in the three Sorts are pretty much the same, *viz.* their Heads and Bodies are covered with short Fur, or Hair, like that of Mice, of a lightish Mouse, or Dun-Colour beneath, and a little more of a reddish Brown on their upper Sides. The Bones that extend the Wings, if examined, are really no other than the forward Legs, extended far beyond the usual Length in other Quadrupedes, and webbed together like the Feet in Water-Fowl, so that a Bat is no more of Kin to Birds, than Water-Fowl are to Fishes. The small Toe, and the four larger, are distinct in what is called the Wing; the little Toe is short, with a Claw, in order to fix itself to any Place, and crawl along; these Toes are webbed with an exceeding fine, thin, soft Membrane, which also fills up the Spaces on its Sides between the Wings and hinder Legs, and again between the hinder Legs and Tail, as the Figures best express. The hinder Feet in all of them are like those of Mice; they have small sharp Teeth, rather like those of Cats than Mice; the Webs in all of them are of a Dark, dusky Colour, above and beneath; but the Bones of the Legs and Wings that extend the Membrane are covered beneath with a Dusky, Flesh-colour'd Skin.

The lower Figure hath exceeding long Ears, with shorter ones within them, which seem to be contrived to shut the Ears in its sleeping State, for the same Purpose as the Flap closing the Mouth in the upper Figure; this also differs from the two Uppermost, in having little Hollows at the Points of the Wings, as expressed by the Figure.

The Uppermost was brought from *Jamaica*, by Mr. Harpur, Surgeon, late of *Plastow* in *Essex*: The other two I procured alive at *London*. Sir *Hans Sloane* mentions a Bat in *Jamaica* agreeing with our common Bats. See his *History of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 330, and also a Bat with an Ear-like Process over its Snout, which is, I suppose, the same with *Piso's Vespertilio cornutus*, and the first describ'd above. M. *de la Condamine* in his Voyage down the *River of Amazons*, says, the Bats which suck the Blood of Horses, Mules, and even Men, when they don't secure themselves from them, are a Nuisance common to most of the hot Countries in *America*, and some of them are of a monstrous Bigness: At *Borja*, and in divers other Places, they have destroyed the great Cattle which the Missionaries had introduced there, and which began to multiply in those Parts. *Dampier*, in his Voyage round the World, says, in the Island of *Mindanao*, in the *East-Indies*, there are Bats as big as Kites. Near the last mentioned Island lies the *Isle of Bats*. *Dampier* says, this Island was the Habitation of an incredible Number of great Bats, with Bodies as big as Ducks, or large Fowl, and with vast Wings; for he saw at *Mindanao* one of this Sort, and judged that the Wings stretched out in Length could not be less than seven or eight Feet from Tip to Tip, for it was much more than any of them could fathom with their Arms extended to the utmost. See a farther Account of Bats, Page 180 of this Work.





The large Green and spotted L I Z A R D.

IT is here represented of its natural Bigness: I met with it alive, in the Possession of a Person whose Name I have forgot, who staid in *London* only for a little while, but gave me Liberty to make a Draught of it, and told me it was brought from *Jamaica*.

The Head, all the Legs, Sides, and under Part of the Body, are of a fine green Colour; the Top of the Head is cover'd with broad Scales; the Sides, and under Part of the Head, with smaller Scales; it has a Kind of Necklace under its Throat, expressed in the Figure. It extends a Black forked Tongue from its Mouth; the Ear-hole is pretty far behind the Eye, which is of a black Colour. The upper Side, from Head to Tail exclusive, is of a dark-brown, or dusky Colour, cover'd with very small Scales like Studs, variegated with yellowish Lines, crossing each other, and forming an irregular Kind of Network, as represented on each Side, from the fore Legs to the Hinder; it is marked with fine Blue oval Spots, each Spot being surrounded with a dusky or black Colour; the Tail is cover'd with longish Scales, which run round it in regular Rows to its End, all of a dark Brown, with a greenish Cast. The Belly hath broad transverse Scales running across it; it hath five Toes on each Foot, with small sharp Nails; the hinder Feet seem to have a Thumb and four distinct Fingers.

Mr. *Petiver* in his Works has, I believe, figur'd this same Lizard. See his 92d Plate, Fig. 1. He having drawn it with the Back upwards, it doth not show the Spots on the Sides, which however he has mentioned. He says, his is from *Gibraltar*, and calls it a *Gibraltar Lizard*, finely embroidered on the Back with brown Nets, and yellowish Specks, with bluish Spots on the Sides. This beautiful Creature, he says, was presented to him alive, and lived above three Months after it was brought over, without any Food, and died in the Winter. Though Mr. *Petiver* has not mentioned the Head and other Parts being Green, as I have described them, I suppose he omitted that as a Thing common to many Lizards, and wrote only what he found to be extraordinary in this. I take his and mine to be of the same Species and Country, though he and I have been differently informed as to the Native Place. What is brought to us by Ships that have been on trading Voyages, is often said to be of the Country from whence the Ship came last.

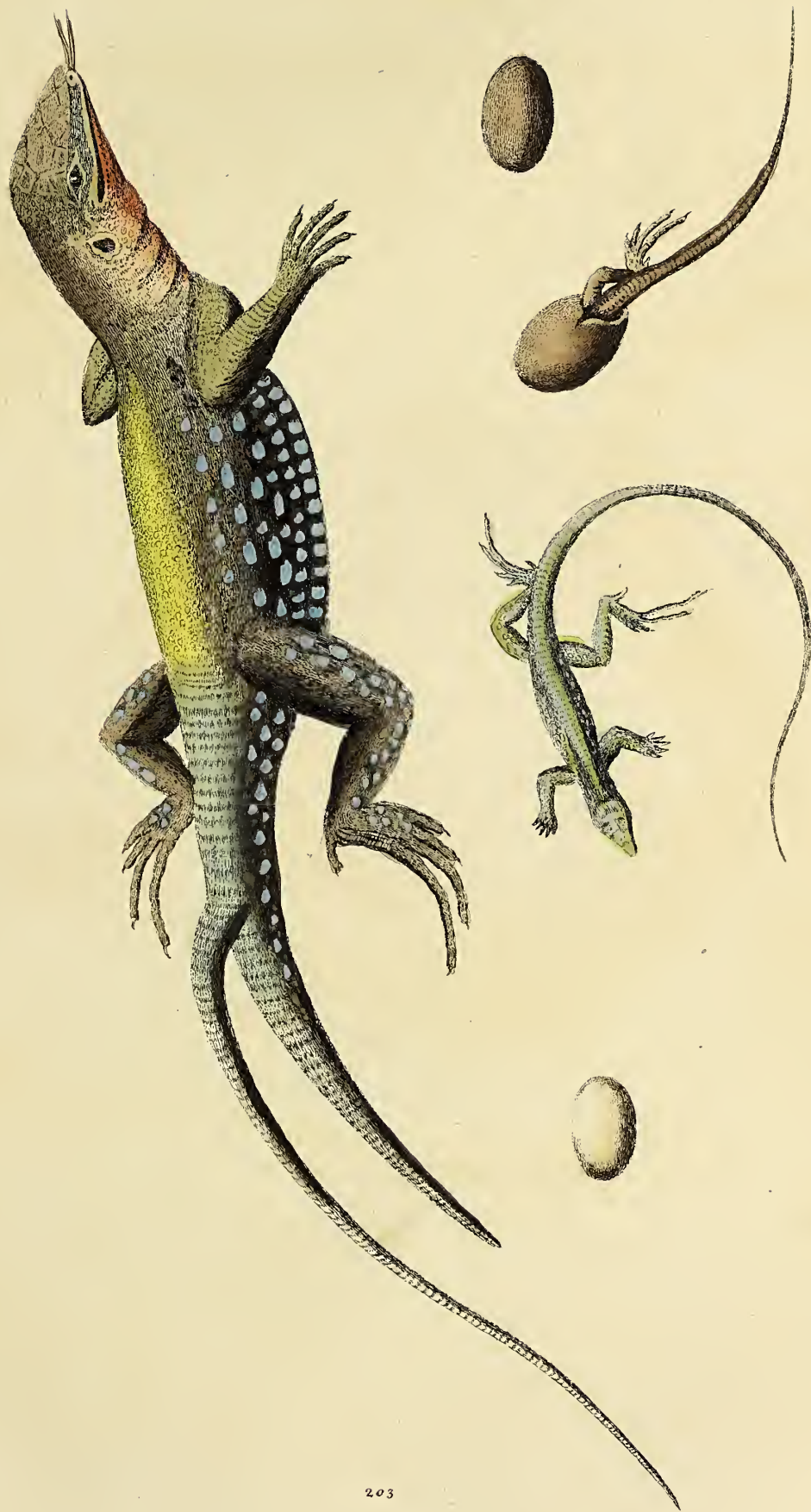
The Butterfly here figur'd, only to give an Action to the Lizard, is found on Currant Bushes in *England*: The Body is of a Gold-Colour with black Spots; the Wings are of a Cream-Colour, with many black Spots and Streaks; the upper Wings have each a transverse Bar of Gold-Colour cross their Middles, between two Rows of black Spots.

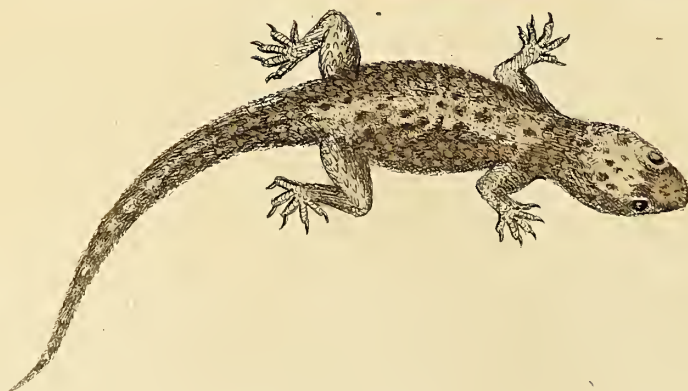
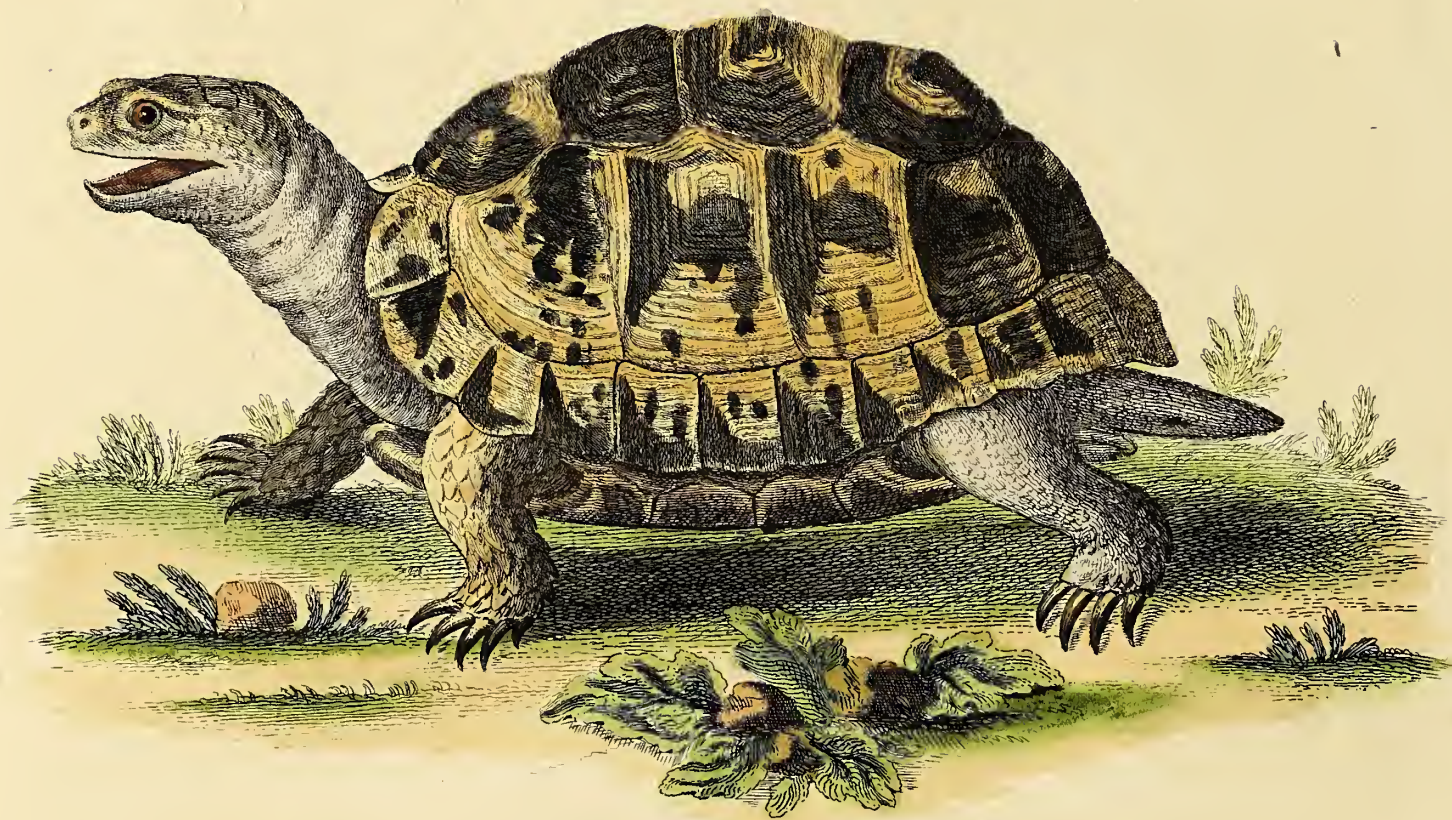
The Great SPOTTED LIZARD, with a forked Tail.

THE Figure here given shews its natural Bigness. It was brought from *Jamaica*, together with its Eggs and young Ones, some breaking out from the Eggs, and others beginning to attain the Colour of the old One. The Eggs are first White, of the Shape and Size expressed in the Figure; they grow Brown before the Young are perfect in them, which Young are seen wrapped up like young Birds, with the Yolk hanging to their Navels. I found one Egg with the young One breaking from it backwards, as expressed in the Figure: The Young come forth of a brown Colour, but when a little grown they are Greenish.

The Tongue is forked as in other Lizards; the Top of the Head is covered with broad Scales, of a whitish Ash-Colour; the Sides of the Head, the Neck, Sides of the Body, Legs and Feet, are all of an Ash-Colour, or Greyish; the Eyes are Black; the Mouth is slit beyond the Eyes; the under Chap is Reddish; the Ears are open Holes. It hath on each Shoulder two black Spots; in the Middle of the Back it hath a green Mark its whole Length, broadest on the Rump, and ending in a Point between the Shoulders. The Sides are spotted with oval Spots of Blue, as are the outer Sides of the hinder Legs; the Belly, and Part of the under Side of the Tail, are checquered with Squares of a fine Blue, parted with a darker Blue or Black. The Tail, so far as it is single, is Blue on its upper Side, but the Parts of both Tails, from the Joining to their Ends, are of a brownish Ash-Colour. The Feet have each of them five Toes, with small Nails or Claws. I believe it is not either natural or monstrous in this Animal to have two Tails, but that a new Tail succeeds the old One when it chances to be trod on, or to receive any other Injury, by which the old Tail mortifies or dries up; for in the Subject before us, the upper Tail, which I suppose to be the old and dried Tail, was shoved up out of its Place, and the new Tail kept its lineal Direction with the Body of the Animal.

This Lizard is very well figur'd (with a single Tail) in Sir *Hans Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 333. Tab. 273, Fig. 3. *Lacertus major cinereus maculatus*. Sir *Hans* says, it is very common about old Walls. Since I made my Drawing of the above described, I saw a Lizard of this very Species three times as big as my Subject, which had also a forked Tail, but the Parting was farther from the Body in the thin Part of the Tail. This last is in the Collection of my Friend Mr. *Peter Colinson*. Dr. *Cromwell Mortimer*, Secretary of the Royal Society, obliged me with the above described, together with its Eggs and young Ones.





The AFRICAN LAND-TORTOISE.

THE Figure represents it of its natural Bigness: I had the Male and Female of this Species; they lived two Years with me, in the Garden of the *College of Physicians, London*. In the warm Months they copulated by Leaping, in the common Way of most four-footed Animals. I was in Hopes of propagating the Species, but could never see any of their Eggs in the Places where they scraped Holes.

The Iris of the Eye was of a reddish Hasel-Colour; the Lips were hard, like the Bill of a Bird; the Head was cover'd with Scales of a yellowish Colour; the Neck, hinder Legs and Tail, were covered with a flexible Skin of a dirty Flesh-Colour, that they might be the more pliable to be put forth and drawn into the Shell. The Fore-Legs were cover'd with yellow Scales on their Outsides, which are partly exposed when the Legs are drawn in. The Shell is round, and pretty much rising on its upper Side, and flat underneath; it is divided into many Compartments, or separate Scales, which have Furrows or Creases all round them, lessening one within another to the middle Part of each Scale. The Shell is of a yellowish Colour, clouded and spotted with large and small irregular Spots of Dusky or Black; the Vent is in the Tail itself, which the Female turns up in Coition, and the Male turns his Tail inward under it, which brings the Vents of each to touch. It hath five Claws on each Foot forwards, and four on each of the hinder Feet. When they apprehend Danger, they draw the Head, Tail and Legs into the Shell, so that they cannot be easily hurt.

This Tortoise was sent to me from *Santa-Cruz in West Barbary*, by my late Friend Mr. *Thomas Rawlings*, Merchant, who died there [*Anno 1748*] after some Years Settlement in that Country.

The small Spotted GREY LIZARD.

ITS natural Bigness is express'd by the Figure: It is rather covered with a rough Skin than with Scales; it is all over of an Ash, or greyish Colour; the Skin is a little rough or warty; it is spotted on its upper Side with small dusky Spots; on the Belly with larger; and had some Rings of the same dusky Colour round its Tail. It hath five Toes on each of its Feet; the Toes are all of equal Length, contrary to what they are in other Lizards. I take it to be a Species of that Genus of moist Lizards, which we in *England* call *Efts*, which are commonly found in wetfish Places, and under Stones. This was brought from *Turkey*, and given to my worthy Friend, Dr. *John Fothergill*, of the *College of Physicians, London*, who obliged me with a Sight of it. It is near of Kin to *Petiver's small Carolina Salamander*. See his *Catalogue*, Fig. 535. It is of the Bigness, and near the Shape of the above described, but differs principally in having larger and more distinct Spots; the Colour of it is not mentioned.

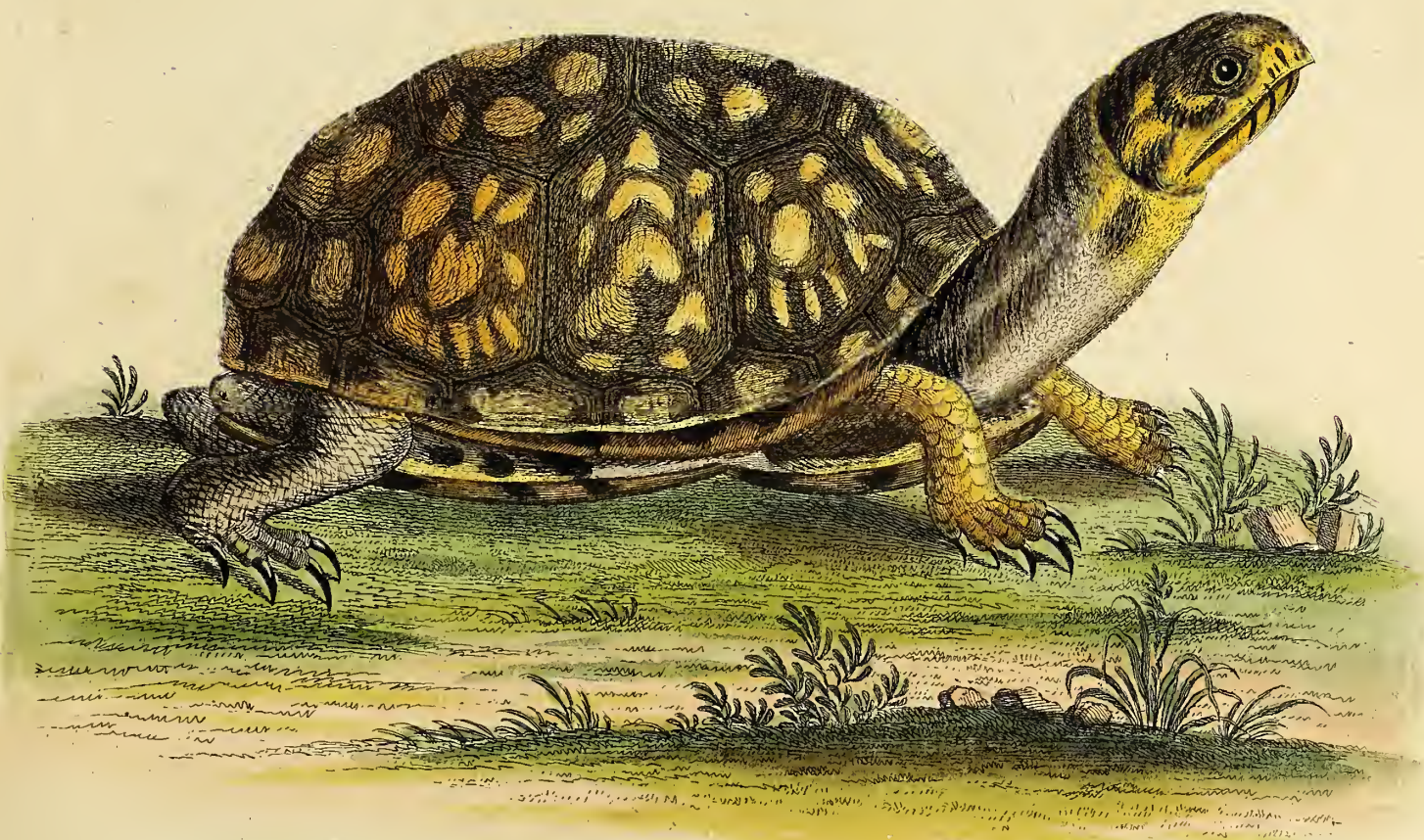
The

The LAND-TORTOISE from Carolina.

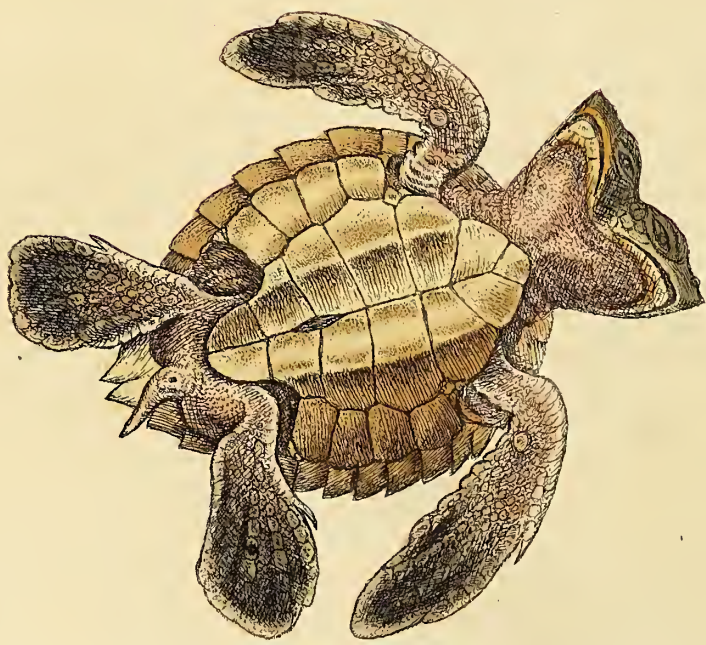
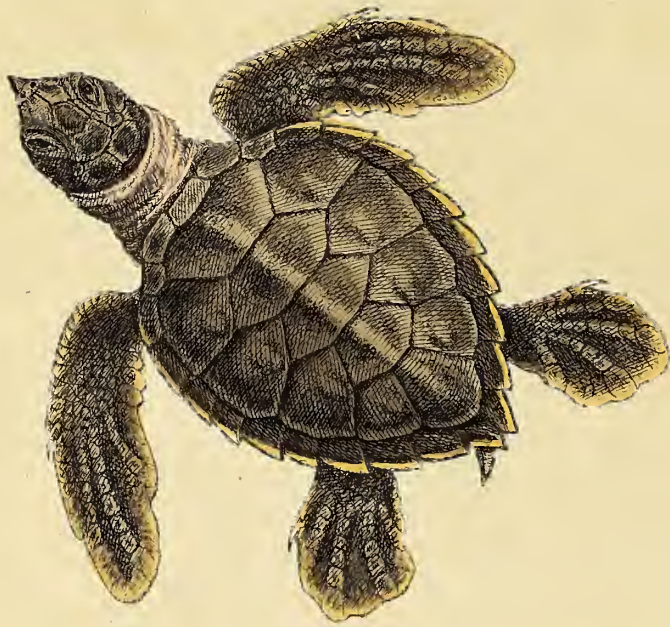
THE Figure shews its natural Bigness: It differs from the *African Land-Tortoise* last described, in having no Tail; tho' it seems to have the Rudiment of a Tail, at the Extremity whereof the Vent is placed, which in these Animals is single as in Birds; it differs also from the former in having the lower Side of the Shell in two Parts, divided across the Middle of the Belly, and joined to the upper Shell on the Sides by a tough, tho' flexible Skin; by which Means it can (when it draws in its Head and Legs) close or shut up its Shell as firmly as that of an Oyster. The Shell of the before described is fixed, and cannot be shut, but on contracting its Head and Legs the Spaces are filled up, and defended by its horny Nose and Legs forwards, and the Heels of the hinder Legs, which are also scaly.

The Head is covered with a hard or shelly Covering, of a dark-brown Colour on the Top; on the Sides and Throat it is Yellow, with small black or dusky Spots. Its Nostrils are near together a little above the End of its Beak; the Eyes are of a yellowish Colour: The Neck is covered with a loose Skin, of a dark-purplish Flesh-Colour, which partly covers the Head when it is not fully extended; the hinder Legs and Parts about the Vent are covered with Skin of the same dull Flesh-Colour as the Neck; the Fore-Legs and Feet are cover'd with yellow hard Scales; it hath five Toes on each Foot forwards, and four on each of the hinder Feet, all armed with pretty strong Claws of a dusky Colour. The Shell above is pretty rising and round, divided into separate Scales, of the horny Substance called *Tortoise-Shell*; each Scale is engraven as it were with Rings round its Extremities, which lessen inwards to its Center; the Shell above is of a dusky-brown Colour, with yellowish Spots of various Forms; underneath it is flattish, and of a yellow Colour, with black Clouds and Spots.

These small Tortoises are generally call'd *Turapins* by the *English* residing in *America*: This was brought from *South Carolina*, and presented to me alive by my Friend Mr. *Alexander Light*, whom I have mention'd in the former Part of this Work. I formerly was of Opinion that only hot and temperate Climates produced the Land-Tortoise, but I am informed, that there is a Species of the Tortoise found in *Hudson's-Bay*, about some of the *English* Settlements. I saw in the Hands of my obliging Friend Mr. *Isham*, a Tobacco Box set in Silver, having the upper Shell of a Tortoise for its Cover, and the under Shell for a Bottom: The upper was rising, and the under flattish, both of a light-yellowish Horn-Colour, without Spots, and I think about the Size of the above-described. Mr. *Isham* assur'd me, he brought the Shell from *Hudson's-Bay*, and that it was the natural Produce of that Country.







Pl. Edwards 1748

The SEA - TORTOISE.

THE Sea-Tortoife is commonly call'd by our Sea-Captains *Turtle*, of which there are three Sorts generally known and eaten by *Europeans*, tho' not all esteemed equally good. The green Turtle is esteemed the best Food, the Hawk-billed the next in Goodness, the Loggerhead the worst of the three Sorts, and seldom eaten. All these Sorts grow to a very large Size. The Subjects here figur'd on the Plate are of their natural Bigness, just when they break forth from the Egg: The upper Figure is in its natural State; the middle Figure represents the Head Sideways; the lower Figure is of one that happened to be a Monster, having two Heads.

The Nose is sharp-pointed, just above which the Nostrils are placed near together, and seem to rise a little from the Head: The Mouth is slit beyond the Eyes; the under Chap has a Hook or Tooth at its End, which is received into the Upper when the Mouth is shut. See the Figure of the Head Sideways. The Head is cover'd with Scales, of a dusky or blackish Colour on the Crown, and a little spotted with Dusky on a Cream-Colour under the Eyes; the Neck is cover'd with a loose pliable Skin of a purplish Flesh-Colour; the Legs near the Body, the Tail, and all the Parts on the under Side (which are not hid by the Shell) are also cover'd with a Skin of the same Colour. See the lower Figure. The Shell on the upper Side hath thirteen principal large Scales or Parts, which are encompassed by twenty-five small ones, that on the outer Circumference are toothed, or like the Edge of a Saw; as both Figures express: They are all of a dark or blackish brown Colour, except the Edges of the lesser Scales on their outer Sides, which are Yellow: The Side Scales on the Back have each of them a Rising in its Middle: The under Side hath a Sort of Breast-P'ate of Shell, a little hollow in the Middle, which is joined to the Sides by other Scales or Parts of the Shell; the whole Shell beneath is of a reddish-yellow Colour; the dark Spot in the Shield is the Navel; the Scales are so exactly divided in the Figures, which were wrote on the Plate directly from Nature, that they need not be enumerated. The Feet (which have Toes and Nails in the Land-Tortoife) are flat and broad in this, and may rather be called Fins; tho' if they are strictly examined, they have the Bones of the Toes running through them, but they are fixed and extended with a scaly Skin, so as not to be spread wider, or contracted; they are covered above and beneath with Scales Dusky or Blackish on their upper Sides, except a little Yellow round their Borders; on their under Sides they are more Yellow, being only clouded with a dusky Colour at their Ends. On each Foot one of the Toes seems to be a little detached, with a small Claw on it. It hath a small Tail extending just beyond the Shell. The Shells both of the Land and Water-Kind are fixed on a very strong bony Substance, and will part from it by putting Fire under the Hollow of the bony Covering when it is taken off. It has a remarkable Wart on the Inside of each of the forward Fins about the Joint.

These are in the Collection of Dr. *Mead*, Physician in Ordinary to the King. I take the Subject before us to be the Hawk-Bill Turtle, from the Sharpness of its Beak, but cannot be certain, I not having seen the several Sorts to make the proper Distinction. Sir *Hans Sloane* has given us the Manner of taking Turtle, and their Use in the *West-Indies*; but their Figures and particular Descriptions are omitted. See his *History of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 331, 332. Mr. *Catesby* has figur'd the three Sorts above-mentioned. See his *Natural History of Carolina*, Vol. II. P. 38, 39, 40. but as none of his are any Thing like mine, I cannot determine its particular Species from him.

The Double-headed SNAKE

IS drawn here of its natural Bigness. I did not propose at first in this *Natural History* to exhibit Monsters, but our present Subject (considered even with a single Head) may be looked on as a natural Production of a Species little or not at all known to us.

It had two very distinct Heads, joined together at the *Crania*. See Letter B. The Heads were not in an horizontal Position when the Snake lay on its Belly, but inclined to each other on their under Sides, leaving an Opening for the Throat to come in between the two Heads underneath, as is expressed at A. I found, by opening the Mouths, that each of them had a forked Tongue, and the Teeth were seen in each Mouth. It was not of the Viper-Kind, there being no Appearance of Tusks or Fangs. The Tops of the Heads were cover'd with broad flattish Scales: The Neck was slender; the Body increased gradually to near half its Length, then decreased to the Tail, which ended in a Point. The upper Side, for the whole Length, was covered with small Scales, falling one over another; the Belly was cover'd with single Scales running across it, in the Form of half Rings. It was all over of a yellowish Colour, without any Spots or Variation. Since I drew this, a Person brought a common *English* Snake to me, which had two Heads quite separate from each other, the Necks parting about an Inch from the Heads.

The above described came from the Island of *Barbadoes*, and was said to be taken out of an Egg of the Size of a small Pullet's Egg, by a Man who found it under Ground as he was digging. It was brought *November 5, 1747*, to the *Royal Society*, where it was examined: I afterwards procur'd it to make a Drawing: It seems to me to be of the same Species with the Yellow Snake described and figur'd in Sir *Hans Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 335. Tab. 274.

The BLACK BUTTERFLIES.

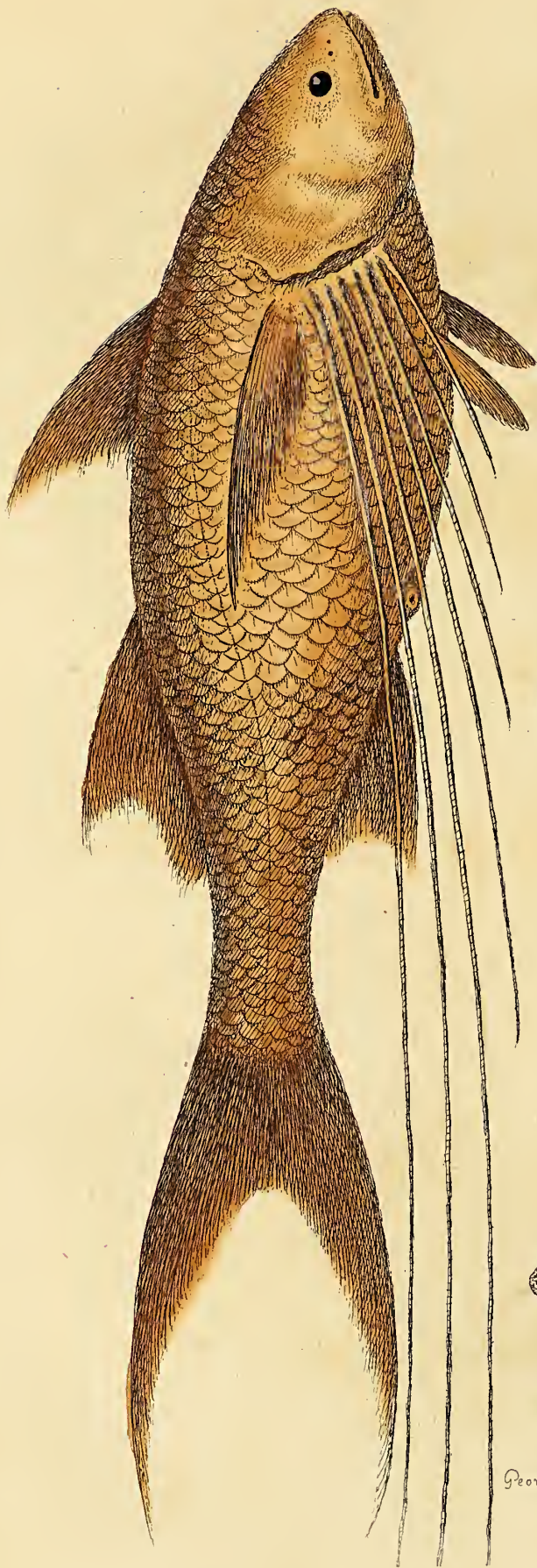
ISUPPOSE these two Butterflies to be Male and Female; the Bodies and Ground-work of the Wings in both are of a very black Velvet-like Colour on their upper Sides, and a more rusty Black beneath; the biggest Fly has a large irregular white Spot on each of the upper or longer Wings; on the under Wings it has seven fine, red, longish Spots on each; besides six little Half-Moons of red between the Points of the Scalloping of the Wings, it hath also four small red Spots on the Body. The lesser Fly hath across each of the upper Wings a Cloud of broken Spots of a yellowish Colour; the lower Wings have longish Spots of Red, much like those in the larger Fly, but the small Half-Moons between the Scallops are White.

I take these to be scarce Flies; I have not seen them in any Collections; they were given to me by the late Mr. *William Goupy*, Fan-Maker in the *Strand, London*, who told me he received them from the *West Indies*; they are drawn of the exact Size of Nature, as are all the Insects described in this Work.

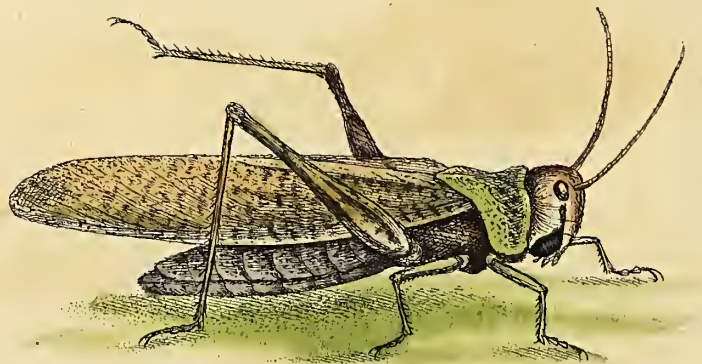
The



A small double headed Snake from the Island of Barbados ~ George Edwards 1748



Ovum



George Edwards August the 4th 1748 ~~~~

The M A N G O - F I S H.

THE natural Bigness of the Fish is truly shewn by the Figure. It is remarkable for having four Nostrils, two on each Side of its Nose: It is a pretty thick Fish from Side to Side, in Proportion to its Depth from Back to Belly.

It is all over of an Orange, or Golden-Colour, resembling in that Particular what is called the Gold-Fish, brought to us of late Years alive from *China*. It is of a very handsome Make, full bodied forwards, and tapering off towards the Tail: From the under Sides of the Gills on each Side, shoot forth seven stiff Substances like Hairs, the uppermost of which is sixteen Inches long, from which they gradually shorten to two Inches, which is the Length of the shortest: Above these, on each Side, just at the Angle of the Gills, it has a pretty long sharp Fin: It hath also another Pair of Fins on the Beginning of the Belly just below the Gills. On the Belly beyond the Vent it hath a single Fin; on the Back it hath two single Fins, the one near the Head in the thick Part of the Fish, the other farther back, where it grows smaller. See their Shapes in the Figure. The Tail is more forked than is common in other Fishes. It hath a firm hard Scaling all over the Body, whose Size and Shape are expressed by the Figure. A fine oblique Line passes over its Scales on each Side from Head to Tail. The Fins and Tail are of a darker Yellowish, or Orange-Colour, than the Rest of the Body.

This Fish was brought from *Bengal* with other Rarities to Dr. Mead, who obliged me with a Sight of it. I believe it is call'd a *Mango-Fish*, because it is of the Colour that Fruit bears when ripe; for on my examining *Dampier's* Voyage round the World, P. 391, when he is speaking of the *Indian* Fruits, he says, the Mango is of a yellowish Colour when ripe. Whether this be a Salt or Fresh-Water-Fish, I cannot determine, tho' I judge it to be the latter. Not having studied the Classing of Fishes, I leave it to the Knowing that Way to determine for themselves. I take it to be absolutely a Nondescript.

The Great Brown L O C U S T.

ON the fourth Day of *August*, 1748, vast Numbers of the great brownish spotted Locusts settled in all Parts of the City of *London*, and in most Parts of the Kingdom of *England*; which much surprized the Inhabitants, as no such Event was remembered to have happened before by the Generality of the People. The largest of them little exceeded the Figures here represented, which were directly engraved on the Plate from the Life, of their natural Bigness. They have Horns about an Inch long; their Shape is very much like our common little Grass-hopper; the Head and Horns are of a brownish Colour, Blue about the Mouth, and the Inside of the greater Legs; the Shield that covers the Back is Greenish: The upper Side of the *Abdomen* is Brown spotted with Black; the under Side of the Body is Purple; the six Legs are Brownish, having dusky Spots, and a Tincture of Green; the upper Wings are Brown, with small dusky Spots, and a larger Spot at their Tips; the under Wings are more transparent, and of a light Brown tinctur'd with Green, and a Cloud or dark Spot at their Tips. Sir *Hans Sloane* calls it *Locusta maxima cinereo purpurea Maculis brunis*, *Hist. Nat. Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 29. *Dampier* in his Voyage round the World, says, they are eaten in Countries where they abound. Dr. *Shaw* has largely treated of this Species in his Account of *Barbary*, &c. This is the destroying Locust that appears in Clouds, and spreads itself at Times, to the Terror of the Inhabitants of the warmer Climates of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*. See a Knot of its Eggs expressed in the Plate, as they were taken out of Earth laid at the Bottom of a Glass wherein some of these Locusts were kept.

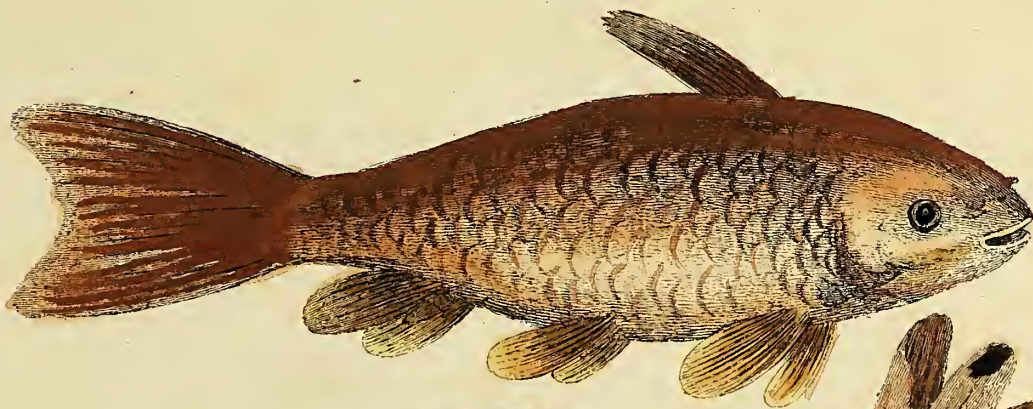
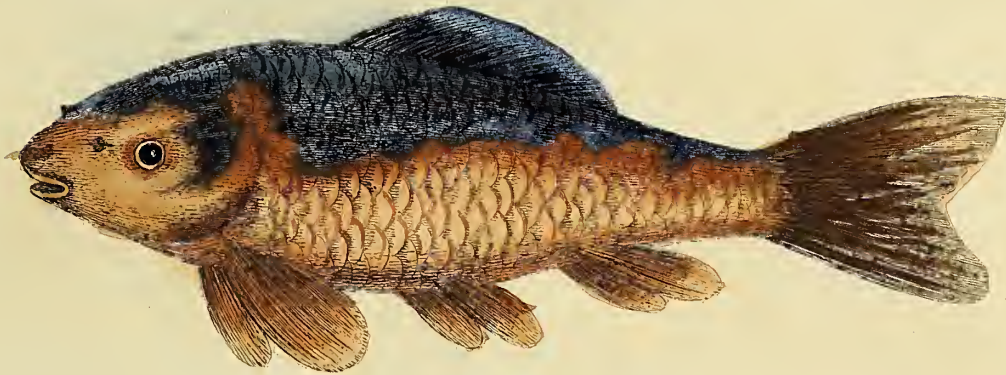
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The GOLD-FISH from China.

OUT of a great Number of these Fishes, which were variously coloured and variegated, I have chosen the four Subjects represented here of their natural Bigness, tho' there are some larger, and others a good deal less. The largest I have met with measur'd eight Inches in Length, and near three Inches in Depth over the thickest Part of its Body: This had no Fin on its Back. I have observed many of the small ones also to be without Fins on their Back.

These Fishes are shaped pretty much like the Carp, of which Genus I take them to be a Species: Their Nostrils rise out of their Heads like the Ends of little Pipes. All that I have seen had three Pair, or six Fins, on their under Sides: On the upper Sides some are without, and others have them in various Forms, as represented in these Figures: Some of them have single Tails, and others have them double, and joined together on the upper Edge, as the third Figure from the Top shews. The upper Figure is Blue on the Back, and Back-Fin; the Rest of the Fish is of a Gold-Colour: These Colours break into each other on its Sides; the Tail is dark Brown. The second Fish is all over of a Gold-Colour, except a black Spot on the Head. The third Fish hath its upper Side, double Tail, and lower Fins of a Gold-Colour; the Belly of a Silver; which two Colours mix confusedly on its Sides: It has some black Spots on its Fins and Tail. The Lowermost, or fourth Fish, hath its upper Side Dusky, and its Under of a Silver-Colour, which soften into each other on its Sides; its Fins and Tail are Dusky.

His Grace the late Duke of *Richmond* had a large *Chinese* earthen Vessel full of these Fish, brought alive to *England*. I drew some of them for his Grace, who permitted me to make Draughts for myself, with Leave to make them Publick. The first Account of these Fishes being brought to *England* may be seen in *Petiver's Works*, published about *Anno 1691*. See his *Catalogue*, 186, *Piscis Chin. Caudâ argenteâ*, Plate 78, Fig. 6. and *Catalogue* 187, *Piscis Chin. Caudâ aureâ*, Plate 78, Fig. 7. They were not generally known in *England* till the Year 1728, when a large Number of them were brought over in the *Houghton Indiaman*, Captain *Philip Worth*, Commander, and presented by him and *Manning Letbieullier*, Esq; to Sir *Matthew Decker*: Since which Time they have been propagated in Ponds by several curious Gentlemen, in the Neighbourhood of *London*. They may be esteemed a Domestick Fish; they vary infinitely in their Colours and Marks, as do all Domestick Animals; they have been propagated and greatly increased in the Island of *St. Helena*; from whence they are now brought by all our *India Ships* that touch there. They keep them in small Ponds and Basons in *China*, for the Amusement of the Ladies, and other curious Persons. Those propagated with us are generally of a deader Colour than what are brought from *China*, or *St. Helena*. In a few Years it is probable, we shall have them in our Rivers. The last Author that has mention'd this Fish is *Linneus*. See his *Fauna Suecica*, published at *Leyden*, 1746. See his Figure of it, *Tab. 2. Fig. 331*. which is like it, but seems fore-shorten'd, which makes it appear thick and short. He calls it *Cyprinus Pinna Ani duplici, Caudæ trifurca, exoticus Piscis aureus Chinenfium*.





The R I B B A N D - F I S H.

THE Middle Figure on the Plate shews the natural Size of this Fish. The upper Figure is the common flying Fish, and the Bottom-Figure is the sucking Fish, which two last were drawn of the Size of Nature, from small Fishes, and are figur'd here to fill up the Plate; the Middle Fish only being a Nondefcript.

The Middle Fish is pretty straight along its Belly, and rising on the Beginning of the Back, which is very thin, and forms an Edge along its Ridge; it is broader towards the Belly, tho' much compressed Sideways; it is Brown on the Back, and of a lightish Colour on the Belly, which when living, I believe, was of a Silver-Colour. It hath a Fin on each Side of the Head, and a Pair of Fins beneath them, between the Head and Belly; it hath a single Fin on the lower Part of the Belly near the Vent; it hath a long sharp Fin rising from the highest Part of the Back, and behind that a narrow Fin running the whole Length of the Ridge of the Back towards the Tail. The Fins and Tail are of a dusky Colour. It hath a reddish Circle round the Eye, and a black Spot between the Nostrils: It hath also a broad black List running round the Head, and passing through the Eyes; it hath two other black or dusky Lists bordered with White, the first passing a little obliquely below the Head, the other from the long Fin on the Back, quite through the Tail, which makes the Fish appear as if it were bound with Ribbands.

This Fish was sent from the *Caribbee* Islands in the *West-Indies* to *James Theobald*, Esq. F. R. S. who obliged me with a Sight of it. I must leave the Curious to range it in its proper Class.

The upper Figure is the flying Fish, described and figur'd already by a great Number of Voyagers and Natural Historians, yet I find no Figures so near Nature as I could wish to see them, therefore I have endeavour'd to make an Improvement. The Body for Shape and Colour pretty much resembles that of an Herring; the Eyes are larger in Proportion, and more rising; it hath two Pair of Wings, the greater Pair a little behind the Gills, and the lesser about the Region of the Vent: The Figure expresses their precise Shape; they are of a thin finny Substance, variegated with dark dusky Spots on a light cinereous Ground. Near the Tail it has a narrow Fin on its Back, and another on its under Side, of an Ash-Colour; the Tail is Ash-colour'd and forked; the lower Part of the Fork much the longest, which others have not observed, tho' I have found it so in all I have examin'd. *Petiver* on *Plate 30. Fig. 2.* hath given us an unknown Flying-Fish, of which he says, "this wonderful Fish is Red throughout; all its Flesh will, in one Night, by hanging up, dissolve into a florid red Liquor, which they use in Staining, and is very lasting: It is a Span and a half long, and hath Wharts instead of Scales." He calls it, *Hirundo luzon. venenata ruberrima Bangol dicta.*

The lower Fish is the *Sucking-Fish*. It fastens itself to the Sides of larger Fishes, by that flat Part on the Crown of the Head, and I believe that Part is form'd for progressive Motion, as in Snails, the Mouth being so formed as to touch the Sides of the Fish to which it fastens, by which Means, I suppose, it feeds on the slimy Substance it finds on the Skins of the greater Fishes. It seems to be without Scales: It is all over of a dark Ash-Colour; it has a Line along each Side, two Pair of Fins near the Head, a single Fin on the Back near the Tail, and one of equal Length on the under Side behind the Vent: It hath some transverse Furrows on its Sides. *Petiver* has figur'd a different Species of this Genus, found in the *Phillipine* Islands. See *Pl. 44. Fig. 12.* of his Works.

A

Brief and General Idea of DRAWING, and PAINTING in WATER-COLOURS: In- tended for the Amusement of the Curious, rather than for the Instruction of Artists.

AS the greatest Number of the present Edition of this Work will be delivered stained, or washed in their natural Colours, and as the Drawings in General are quite new Designs, with some little Decorations added on the Ground-Work, in order to set off the Figures which are the Subject-Matter of the Work; I think it will not be improper to give my Thoughts on Design and Colouring, in brief and general Terms. I shall not meddle with Perspective: Yet, it may not be improper to hint, that Persons who are unacquainted with it can be no Proficients in Drawing, as is manifest from the Works of some Painters of no small Fame, in whose Works a Mathematical Eye discovers very gross Absurdities. We have many good Authors of our own, as well as Translations from other Languages, on the Subject of Perspective; from which any one may easily gain a general Conception of the Art, and by a little Labour become a Master of it.

Perspective is principally necessary in regular Buildings, where many straight Lines run through the various Parts of them, of which all that are parallel must meet in one Point. In other Subjects a thorough Knowledge of Perspective is not so absolutely necessary, yet a due Regard for it is always to be had, as in Landscapes, to diminish every Thing according to its supposed Distance from the Eye; for, by making the distant Figures the least, and drawing them in finer or fainter Lines than you do those that come forwards in your Picture, they naturally seem to be more distant; and when you come to finish such Picture, your extream distant Objects should appear so faint, or so obscure, as not to be discovered to be of any precise Form or Colour; for so it is in natural Objects far distant from our Sight. As Objects draw nearer, they may be made a little more expressive; and so on, more and more, till you come to the nearest Objects of all in the Fore-Ground of the Picture, which should be finished with great Strength, and brighter Colouring: For it must always be considered, that such Objects as have really in themselves a very bright Colouring, if they are removed to a little Distance from the Eye, will loose (by the Interposition of the Air) some of their Lustre; and by being farther removed they will loose more of it, till they appear, as it were, Colourless: For,

if.

if several Men, cloathed in several very different and glaring Colours, be placed on a distant Mountain's Edge, just within the utmost Reach of the Eye, we may discover these Men as Objects distinct from each other, but without any other Colour than what is caused by seeing them through a great Space of greyish Air; so that very distant Objects, may properly be said, to have neither Light, Shadow nor Colour. Any common Observer may perceive, when he commands an extensive Prospect, where there are Ranges of distant Hills one behind another, that the most distant are of a flat, faint, bluish Colour, without any lighter or darker Parts, and consequently without any distinct Objects visible on them; therefore, if you would make a Picture appear like Nature, your greatest Distances must be faint. Those Hills that lie a little nearer may shew some small Distinction between Wood-Lands, and the bare Surface of the Ground; on others still nearer we may distinguish Churches and Villages, till we come nearer still, where particular Houses, Men and Cattle may be perceived, and so on, till we see distinctly every visible Object about us.

A Theory of this Sort is absolutely necessary in every Painter who would imitate Nature in almost any Respect. To run it over again; from a near View to a distant Place, let your first, or nearest Objects, have pure and bright Colours, according as the Nature of the Subjects require. These should be finished with great Lights and strong Shadows: Those at a little Distance should be something less bright in their Ground-Colours, not so high in their Lights, or so deep in their Shadows; and as they are farther distant, they should diminish more in the Purity of Colour, as well as in Light and Shadow, till they have neither Light, Shadow, Colour, or distinct Form; for all is confused and mixed at very great Distances. As one goes backwards in a Picture, much Finishing is to be spared; the Windows of a House are not supposed to be visible at some Miles Distance, though the House in its general Form may be seen: As to little Ornaments in Dress, they are always to be let alone, if a Figure be at any Distance, for we know that the Buttons on a Man's Coat, or a Lady's Trinkets, are invisible at a little Distance.

In speaking of Colours, I shall not perplex the Reader, as the common Books on the Subject of Drawing, &c. have done; which tell you what to mix together for a Ship, Trees, the Earth, a Brick House, Lyon, Fox, &c. for these Particulars are trifling and superfluous. The Way to Colour well is, when we are provided with all necessary Colours, to consult the natural Colours of the Objects we would represent; then by casting the Eye over the Colours we have ready prepared, it is very likely we may find something that in many Cases will serve our Turn, pure and unmixed; but if we cannot, let us consider the Colours in a compound Sense. We have an Object, for Example, which is Purple; amongst our Colours we do not find that, but by mixing Red and Blue it is produced. Blue and Yellow, produce Green. Red and Yellow, make an Orange-Colour. Red, Blue and Yellow, make Browns and Cloth-Colours of all Kinds, by varying the Quantities of each; so that Red, Blue and Yellow, by a Compound of some two of them, produce the fine Colours, *viz.* Purple, Green, and Orange-Colour; and the three primary Colours,
Red,

Red, Blue and Yellow, compounded all together, in different Proportions, produce all the different Degrees of Browns and Cloth-Colours, and a Shadow for White itself: For if you take a round Piece of Card-Paper, and divide it into three Parts, by Lines from the Center to the Circumference, and wash these three Parts with the three Primary Colours, so that neither of them be too strong for the other, and all of them pretty light, then fix a Pin in the Center, and turn it about swiftly, you will find the Colours will be lost in each other, and the Paper will appear White, though not of so pure a White as before it was coloured.

Though all Colours may be compounded from three of the principal Colours, yet as the Colour-Shops produce a long List of Colours, wherein are Variety of Reds, Blues and Yellows, of different Shades and Casts, as well as Browns of many different Sorts, it will be convenient for those who set out in Painting or Colouring, to be furnished with all of them, which may save some Trouble in Compounding.

I shall give here a few Hints on the Preparing of Colours, though this Subject has been largely handled already.—Common Reason will teach one to reduce all hard Substances by grinding them well on a Stone, and after grinding them, to levigate them finely in Water, by pouring them several Times out of one Vessel into another, after stirring them, and letting the gritty and grosser Parts settle: This not only takes out all the gritty and gross Particles, but frees many Earthy and Mineral Colours from corrosive Salts, which would have a bad Effect, by making a Work spotty, or changing the Colours, as well as attracting Moisture, which in Time is apt to rot the Canvas or Paper on which they are laid.

There are some few Colours which are only Gums; these are Gamboge and Sap-Green: They hold themselves on the Paper without any additional Gum; but all the Mineral, or Earthy Colours, must be mixed with a due Proportion of Gum-Arabick, or Senega, to bind them together, and make them stick to the Paper. If there be too little Gum, the Colours will rub off if you pass your Finger over the Paper when dried: If too much, the Colours will shine, crack when very dry, and sometimes peel off. What I say must always be understood of Water-Colours, or Painting and Colouring in Water. Indigo must be ground with Gum dissolved in Water, and, when well ground, dried in small Drops, which will be easily reduced again to a Liquid, in fair Water, fit for Use. I have discovered a Secret relating to purifying Indigo, which may be of Use: Make a very strong Lye of Pot-Ash, then break your Rock-Indigo pretty small, and put it into the Lye, so that it be covered: It may stand a Month or more. When you pour off the Lye, cover it with boiling Water, shifting it every Day till the Water comes from it pretty clear, and it will be purified from all its Filth; for the Lye, and many of the Waters after it, will come from it of the Colour of very strong Brown Beer, while the Blueness of the Indigo is not extracted; the Foul-Colour is drawn from the rotten Leaves that are mashed with the Indigo when it is made up:—It should be thus prepared before the Grinding.

There are two useful Colours I have not mention'd, White and Black, which some count no Colours at all. I think they may be termed the two Extrems of Colouring, since the one is the strongest Light we can lay on, and the other the deepest Shade. These are seldom used pure, but are mixed with other Colours. The White (where Colours are laid on in a Body) mixed, in different Proportions, with any other Colour, makes all the Variety of Shades that the two Colours so mixed are capable of producing. White may be compounded with any simple or compound Colour, to produce different Shades thereof. Black is often mixed (a little of it) in the Shades, where the Object is of a beautiful and Primary Colour, as Red, Blue, or Yellow; for these Colours shadowed with fine dark Colours of their own Species, would be too glaring, and quite unnatural; so that it is necessary to allay them with Black, or some dull Colour; for if you observe Nature itself, for Example, a fine red or blue Garment, it will appear exceeding fine in the first and second Lights, but if you attentively examine the deep Shades, the Colour is often so obscure than you can call it by no particular Name.

There are two Ways of Painting in Water; one by mixing White with your Colours, and laying on a thick Body; the other is only washing your Paper or Vellum with a thin Water tinged with Colour. The first Method, which may more properly be called Painting, is thus performed: When you have a Drawing finished in Out-Lines, you lay in your Colours mixed with White, in such a Medium, as to be about the middle Colour between your highest Lights and deepest Shadow. You may lay in the whole Piece before you begin to shadow and heighten, or lay in and finish it in Parts as you think best: If you do it in Parts, the Distances must be done first; because the Out-lines of the Parts more forwards, may then be worked over the more distant and first finished Parts. When you have laid your Ground, the usual Way is, to shadow first with the same Colours you have laid in, only with less White in them, till you come to your deepest Shadows, wherein is no White at all; but it is to be remembered, that these strong Shadows are required only in the Front-Objects of the Picture, and that the deep Shadows of the fine Colours, must be allay'd with Black, or Brown, to give them their natural Obscurity. When the dark Shadows are finished, you may begin to heighten the Lights, by adding White to the Colours with which you laid in the different Parts of your Picture; observing always, that as Objects are little shadowed, they must be little or nothing heightened when very distant; but Front-Figures may be heightened very much: Yet we should avoid using pure White in the Heightening of any Object, unless it be of a white Colour, or hath a polish'd Surface, or be some other Body that reflects the Light very strongly.

When all the particular Parts of a Picture are finished separately, the whole is to be carefully survey'd and consider'd, to see that there is Harmony throughout: For, if Distances nearest to the Fore-Ground are too faint, they will seem to be farther off than their Perspective Proportions will allow: Or, if your greatest Distances are expressed too strong and distinct, they are brought too near, and contradict the Sense and Meaning of the Piece; so that after finishing the Parts, there

there generally wants some Amendment in the Whole, to make a proper Harmony in a Picture.

In Designing, it is generally necessary to contrive a Piece so, that the Objects shall be relieved by the Ground, or relieve each other; for Example, if you have light or bright Objects, the Ground behind them may be a Group of dark-green Trees, or Shrubs, which will bring them forwards, and make them appear to Advantage. If you have Objects in your Fore-Ground, that are in the Shade, or in themselves are of dark Colours, then it will be convenient to place behind them some light Objects, such as a clear Opening in a Landskip, either the Earth, Hills, or Sky. It is also often necessary, the better to free a large Object from the Ground, to make the Ground dark on the light Side, and light on the dark Side of such Object or Figure; but yet the Ground must be so studied as to appear very Natural, and conceal the Artift's Contrivance.

In a Piece of Painting, special Care should be taken that there be no very sharp, or hard Lines (as we call them) or any sudden Lights immediately bordering on dark Shadows, for they are discordant in Painting: On the contrary, the Out-Lines of Objects should be so broken into the Grounds behind them, as not to be precisely traced. Many great Painters, to avoid a too shocking Glare of Colours, have broke the Colours of their Draperies, as well as other Objects, into one another, for they are really so in Nature: For Example, expose a red and a blue Sattin in a good Light near each other, and they shall both appear Purple, in those Parts of each of them which directly receive the Reflection of the other: The same is to be observed of other Colours, so that many Painters have harmonized all their Colours, by never introducing a direct Red, Blue, Yellow, or hardly any other gay Colour, without some little Mixture or Allay.

I shall proceed to speak of Washing, or Staining in Colours, either of Drawings or Prints, by way of Hint to private Persons, who like to amuse themselves in that Way, rather than to Artisans.—And first, of the common Way, practised by the Print-Shops about Town, in their Views of Palaces, Gardens, Figures, and all other Pictures for common Sale. These are to be considered as cheap Things, done with much Expedition, and with little Study, as to Propriety in Colouring; for such is the Judgment of the Bulk of the People, that the more glaring they are in their Colouring, and the more distant from Nature, the more they are prized. These common Washers generally mix a little White in their Skies and Distances in Colouring of Prints, because it takes off the Harshness of an ordinary Print, as most of them are that are fold coloured.

A fine Print, coloured by a judicious Artift, might be made almost equal in Value to an original Drawing in Colours: But for such no one will pay a Price equal to its Worth. To make an intire Drawing in the thin or washing Way, it must first be drawn in Out-Lines, and then you may proceed to finish it with different Colours in its different Parts, as the Nature of the Thing requires, beginning to wash with Water thinly tinctured with Colour, at first, and gradually

ally proceeding to use it more strong in your Shadows, employing no White at all throughout your Work, but carefully leaving the White of your Paper in the high Lights of white Objects, and very thinly washing the Lights in coloured Bodies. You are to observe, that this Method is no more than making a Drawing in *Indian Ink*, only instead of making it all Black, you use fine prepared Colours in the different Parts of your Picture.

I have spoken already of the Management and Mixture of Colours. Prints may be colour'd this Way, without White intermixed; all the Prints in this Natural History being without White, for such Water-colour'd Prints, or Drawings, as have White mixed in their Colours, are apt to change Black. In order to procure Colours that will be exceeding fine, and run very smooth in this Way of Washing, mix a little gummed Colour in a large Shell, and work it well with your Finger, then thin it with Water, and let it settle a little, and by pouring a little off the Top of it into another clean Shell, you will procure a fine free working Colour, which you may make as light as you please by the Addition of Water. If a Colour doth not spread itself freely, by Reason of any Greasiness on your Paper, if you touch your Pencil ever so little in Ox-Gall, it will make your Colours run free. Always observe in these first and lightest Colours to use a large Pencil, in order to fill up the Space you have to cover with all convenient Expedition; for, if you are slow, and let your Colour dry in Parts, and touch again over their Edges, your Colours will be blotchy and streaky.

Paper proper for Drawing on in this Way, ought to be neither over nor under-gummed: That which is too much gummed, or sized in the Making, is so hard and close it will not take in the Colours at all, and what is laid on at first, one is apt to wash off again in the second Shadowing, and so on, which is very inconvenient. An under-gummed Paper hath a contrary Inconveniency, for the Colours are apt to run through it, and spread beyond your Design on the Out-Line. A proper Paper may be chosen by touching it with your Tongue: An ungummed Paper will stick very strongly to the Tip of the Tongue when touched: An over-gummed Paper will hardly stick at all; by which a proper Medium may be found, that only sticks a little to the Tongue. It is of small Import, whether your Paper be very White, or not; for provided it be of an even clear Grain and Surface, a Cast on the Yellow or Cream will not hurt the Drawing when finished. If a Print that you would colour be on a loose ungummed Paper, it may be prepared for Colouring by washing it over (once or more, as it may require) with a thin Paste made of Wheat-Flower, boiled in Water, and letting it dry on between each Washing.

I am far from thinking myself properly qualified to treat on the Arts of Designing and Painting, yet it cannot be amiss for any Person to treat of an Art, so far as it hath fallen within the Compass of his own Experience and Observation.

Some

Some Thoughts on the Passage of *BIRDS*.

I Have said something on this Subject in a former Part of this Work ; but as there remains much Uncertainty in what we know as yet, I am willing to speak to it again in the best Manner I am able, in Hopes of giving some useful Hints at least, to future Inquirers.

[My good Friend, the late Mr. *Mark Catesby*, I remember, sometime before his Death, presented a Paper to the *Royal Society*, relating to the Passage of Birds, which was read at one of their Meetings. This Paper I have not by me, but well remember the general Opinion advanced in it was, that he imagined such Birds as were Inhabitants with us only Part of the Year, departed from hence to inhabit Southern Countries, on the other Side of the *Equinoctial Line*, just of the same Degree of Latitude with those they departed from, on the Northern Side: Such a Conjecture, at first Sight, seems to be probable enough, because, in general, it is supposed, that during our Winter Season, the Temperature of the Weather, in the Southern Latitudes, is nearly the same as it is with us in our Summer ; and then of Consequence, a Bird of Passage that passes from sixty Degrees of Northern, to sixty Degrees of Southern Latitude, will meet not only with the same Altitude of the Sun, in both Latitudes, provided the Passage is made in *September*, or *March*, but with nearly the same Degrees of Heat. But if we consider, that there are many Birds of Passage found far to the Northward, in seventy Degrees of Latitude (where I believe all the Fowls are Birds of Passage, it not being a Climate fit for their Subsistence in Winter) they must have a long Way to pass, according to Mr. *Catesby's* Notion ; for seventy Degrees to the *Equinoctial Line*, and seventy Degrees again to the South of it, are an hundred and forty Degrees, which, at our lowest Computation of a Degree of Latitude, make eight thousand four hundred Miles, which is a prodigious Voyage for a Bird to perform in a short Time. Birds that are constant Inhabitants between the *Tropicks*, it is very likely, may make Transits across the *Equinoctial*, to accommodate themselves with proper Food at different Seasons, or to avoid the Inconveniency of the excessive Rains in one Place, by seeking the more dry and pleasant Seasons in another ; but to imagine that Birds who inhabit the high Latitudes, either of the Northern or Southern Hemispheres, should change their Habitations from an extream Northern, to an extream Southern Latitude, or *vice versa*, is contrary to all Reason, and to the Nature of Things ; for Birds inhabiting frigid, or temperate Climates, would find themselves almost out of their proper Element, while passing through a Tract of more than forty-five Degrees of the *Torrid Zone*, before they could arrive at their natural and cooler Climates on the opposite Side of the *Torrid Zone* ; nor is there any Reason at all for Birds to pass from the Northern to the Southern Hemisphere, in order to arrive at a Place of a

proper and wished-for Temperature; for when a Bird leaves its Northern Situation at the Approach of Winter, and advances Southward, he arrives at some Place of an equal Degree of Heat with that of the Northern Summer from whence he departed, without coming near the *Equinoctial Line*;] so that I see no Reason at all to suppose they pass from the North, across the *Line*, to Southern Habitations, but I think it most reasonable that they should stop when they have found a resting Place in a Climate of equal Temperature with that from which they departed; for to suppose they go a long Voyage across the *Line*, into far distant Southern Countries, is only carrying them a long Journey to seek what they might find near at Hand. We know that the *Stork*, who inhabits some of the more Northern Parts of *Europe* in the Summer, retires in the Winter no farther than *Ægypt*, about the Mouths of the *Nile*, which is on this Side of the *Line*: But according to Mr. *Catesby*'s Opinion, she must retire into some Southern *Terra Incognita*, for we know of no Land, on the Old-World-Side of the Globe, of so high a Southern Latitude as *Holland* lies North, which is one of the Summer Habitations of the *Stork*. [There remains something yet more difficult to be cleared up in Relation to the Passage of some Birds; I mean several of the short-winged Water-Fowl, that, during the Summer Months, inhabit the *Northern Islands* of *Europe*; such as the *Danish Islands* of *Farro*, and *Iceland*, and many others farther North, even on the Coast of *Greenland*. Amongst these, the most remarkable for its short Wings, is my *Northern Penguin*, figur'd in *Plate 147* of this Work, which is a Bird never supposed to be capable of any Flight at all, not even so much as to free itself from the Water. There are several others with short Wings, and of such short Flight, that they cannot fly to the Places where they breed, on high Rocks, without making several Stages, by flying from one Ridge to another, and so mounting at last to their Nests and roosting Places. Amongst these are the *Razor-Bill*, the *Gillemot*, and the *Coulterneb*, which see described by our Countryman *Willughby*, in his *Ornithology*, P. 123, 4, 5. All these Birds, with some others of the same Genus, disappear in the Winter, and it is not conceivable that they should take long Flights in order to change their Situation, especially the *Penguin*, who certainly cannot fly at all.

It remains now to consider what should become of these Birds, during their Absence from the Sight of the Inhabitants of those Islands: There must be some providential Means to preserve them unseen, in that Part of the World where they appear only in the Summer Months; for in the Spring they are said to appear all at once, in as great Numbers as if they had never been absent. I think the most rational Conjecture, for the Manner of their hiding themselves, and being preserved during the long and cold Winters of those Climates, is, that there are Sub-marine Caverns in the rocky Shores of those Islands, the Mouths of which Caverns, though they be under Water, may lead to Hollows, so rising within Side as to afford a convenient dry Harbour, fit to preserve these Birds in a kind of torpid State during the Winter. The Sea lying before the Mouths of such Caverns, and they having a vast Depth of Mountain over them, their inward Capacity must be defended from any rigid Cold, which may be a Means to preserve these Fowls; and late in the Spring (about *May*) the Time of the Appearance of these Birds, the outward Warmth of the Air, and the returning strong Sun Beams on the

the Water, near the Mouth of the Cavern, may, by a small Degree of Heat and Light, re-animate, as it were, these Animals, and bring them from their State of Forgetfulness, by Degrees, to the Use of Life and Motion, till at last they are emboldened to launch forth for another Summer, seek their Prey in the Ocean, and propagate their Species on the neighbouring Rocks.

I humbly beg Pardon for troubling the Reader with Conjectures so new and uncommon, but as I cannot solve the Disappearance of these Birds any other Way, I hope the Hint may put some Person of a more acute Penetration, upon searching out the true Place of their Winter Habitation, or at least produce some more probable Conjecture. It is the Opinion of several very curious and learned Gentlemen, that several of our *English* small Birds which disappear in the Winter, do not pass the Seas into foreign Countries, but that they hide themselves in Holes and Caverns, where they lie torpid all the Winter. The Reason they give for it is, that they become so fat in the Autumn, at the Time of their disappearing, that they can make but very short Flights: And this Fatness is supposed to supply and nourish them during the Winter. But this Opinion, will not, I believe, hold good in all small Birds, for I take it to be manifest beyond Dispute, that the *Swallow-Kind* leave this Island in the Autumn.



Additions to many of the Subjects described in this W O R K.

S I N C E the former Parts of this Work were published, I have met with several Passages in different Authors that may serve to illustrate some of the Descriptions of the Things contained in it. I shall therefore give here all those farther Lights, in order to make this Work as perfect as I can, and for the better finding what is added to any Description, I shall Figure the Additions according to the Numbers on the Plates, in a Numerical Order, so that the Plates may be readily turned to, or, when the Descriptions are read over, the Reader may easily examine whether any Thing farther be said amongst these Additions.

P L A T E 1. Mr. Ray, in his Edition of *Willughby's Ornithology*, has given an entertaining Description of the *Eagle's* building her Nest in *England*; and as it is likely they build and breed in much the same Manner in *America*, I thought it would not be improper to insert his Description here, which is as follows: " The *Eagle*, which doth not only come over hither to Prey, but also many Times builds and breeds with us yearly (they say) upon the high Rocks of *Snowden* in *Carnarvonshire*. In the Year of our Lord 1668, in the Wood-Lands, near the River *Derwent*, in the Peak of *Derbyshire*, was found an *Eagle's* Nest, -made of great Sticks, resting one End on the Ledge of a Rock, and the other on two Birch-Trees, upon which was a Layer of Rushes, and over them a Layer of Heath, and upon the Heath, Rushes again, upon which lay one young one, and an addled Egg, and by them a Lamb, a Hare, and three Heath-Poults. The Nest was about two Yards square, and had no Hollow in it. The young *Eagle* was as Black as a Hobby, of the Shape of a Goshawk, of almost the Weight of a Goose, rough-footed, or feathered down to the Feet, having a white Ring about the Tail."

P L A T E 2. See an Addition to the Description of the *King of the Vultures*, in P. xx. of the Preface to the first Part.

P L A T E 5. My Friend Captain *Isaac Worth* hath assur'd me, that the *Black Parrot* is a Native of *Madagascár*: He being in that Island, *Anno* 1748, and having the first Part of my History of Birds with him, he compared the colour'd Figure with the Parrots he found in the Country, and discovered an exact Agreement.

P L A T E 6. Dr. *Mead* hath lately received a Parcel of *Indian* Birds, drawn in Colours, from *Bengal*, and amongst them a Parrot of the Size of my smallest *Green Parrot*, which I take to be its Hen, it differing in nothing but the Want of the
red

red Colour on its Head ; the Shape, Size and Colouring of the other Parts being the same.

PLATE 13. The *Quaum*, which by the Description is the same with the *Quan*, or *Guan*, was found wild on the *Isthmus of America*, by *Dampier*. See his *Voyages*, Vol. I. P. 19.

PLATE 20. Since the Publication of this Plate, I have seen another *Rose-colour'd Ouzel*, which appeared to be of the very same Species with that I have figur'd in my *twentieth Plate*. It was shot in *June 1747*, as it was feeding amongst Black-birds, [*Merula*] by *Roger North*, of *Rougham* in *Norfolk*, Esq; and at first was taken for a Blackbird accidentally variegated, but on farther Examination it was found to be the *Rose-colour'd Ouzel*. From this, and the Account I have given in P. 20. of its being shot at *Norwood*, near *London*, we may conclude that these Birds are often brought into this Island by Winds or other Causes. Mr. *North* was so good as to send this Bird from his Seat in *Norfolk* to me in *London*, that I might make a Drawing of it, for which Favour I esteem myself greatly obliged. Mr. *North's* Bird had all the Covert-Feathers on the outer Sides of the Wings Black.

PLATE 21. I have discovered by Drawings brought both from the *East* and *West-Indies*, that there are many Birds of the Genus of the *Blue-Creeper*, which agree with mine exactly in Shape, and nearly in Size, but vary very much in Colour : They have Bills something longer than the little Bird we call the *Creeper*, (or *Certhia*) in *England*.

PLATE 26. This Bird seems more properly to belong to the *Certhia*, or *Creeper-Kind*, than the *Blue-Creeper* figur'd in *Plate 21*, and is not greatly unlike the *Creeper* found in *England*.

PLATE 32, to 38. Extract from *Dampier's Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, P. 65, 66. " The *Humming Bird* is a pretty little Creature, no bigger than a great overgrown Wasp, with a black Bill, no bigger than a small Needle, and his Legs and Feet in Proportion to his Body. This Creature does not wave his Wings like other Birds, when it flies, but keeps them in a continued quick Motion, like Bees or other Insects, and like them makes a continual humming Noise as it flies. It is very quick in Motion, and haunts about Flowers and Fruit like a Bee gathering Honey, making many near Addresses to its delightful Objects, by visiting them on all Sides, and yet still keeping in Motion, sometimes on one Side, sometimes on the other ; as often rebounding a Foot or two back on a sudden, and as quickly returning again, keeping thus about one Flower five or six Minutes, or more." See my *Figures* in *Plates 32, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 105*.

PLATE 51. In a Manuscript Journal made by Mr. *John Bartram*, of *Pennsylvania*, in the Year 1743, I find an Account of what are called *Licking Ponds*, which may properly be taken Notice of at the same Time with this Deer ; since it

is doubtful whether *Greenland* be not joined to the Continent of *America*, and it is probable that the Deer may visit more Southern Parts at some Seasons of the Year. He says, these *Licking Ponds* are all over the back Parts of our Country, (*Pensylvania*) Some of them are of a black sulphurous Mud, some of a pale Clay; the Deer and Elks are very fond of these Places, where they resort to lick the Clay or Mud, so that these Ponds are enlarged to a Quarter, and sometimes to half an Acre of Ground. The Soil he supposes contains some saline Particles that the Deer love.

PLATE 52. I understand that the *Porcupine* of *Hudson's-Bay* is also found in *Nova Scotia*, so that it is likely some of them may be brought alive to us, as we are like to have a firm Settlement in that Part of *America*.

PLATE 64. *Brazilian Pie*, or the *Bill-Bird*, so called by the *English* from their monstrous Bills, which are as big as their Bodies. I saw none of these Birds here, (in *Brazil*) but saw several of the Breasts flea'd off and dried for the Beauty of them: The Feathers were curiously coloured with Red, Yellow, and Orange-Colour. See *Dampier's Voyage to New-Holland*, P. 74. The same Author in his *Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, P. 69. says, there are two or three Sorts of *Bill-Birds*, so called by the *English*, because their Bills are almost as big as themselves. The largest I ever saw are about the Size of *English Wood-peckers*, (I suppose he means the Greater Green Sort) and much like them: There are others of a smaller Sort, but they are not often met with. I never saw many of them.

PLATE 70. I have been informed by his Grace the *Duke of Leeds*, that the *European Red-legged Partridge*, had been bred and increased by his Grace's Grandfather, at his Seat at *Wimbledon* in *Surry*, but were all destroyed by some disobliging Neighbour. This is sufficient to prove that they may be propagated in this Climate, and may serve to encourage Gentlemen (who have ample Conveniencies) to endeavour the propagating them in *England*.

PLATE 80. Since this *Plate* was published, I have seen a Bird brought from *Jamaica*, which seemed to be the Hen of the small *American Redstart*, it agreeing exactly with it, except that it was White, or rather of a Cream-Colour, in those Parts which are Orange-colour'd in the Bird figur'd in the *Plate*; tho' Mr. *Catesby*, in his *History of Carolina*, says the Hens are Brown.

PLATE 86. In my Description of this Bird, I have said, that it is called the *Widow*, by the *Portuguese*, but I am since better inform'd, that it is called the *Whidah Bird*, because it is brought frequently to *Lisbon*, from the Kingdom of *Whidah*, on the Coast of *Africa*.

PLATE 88. *Dampier*, in doubling the *Cape of Good Hope*, has observed the *Albatross*, as I suppose. He says, they have several Signs to know when they are near the *Cape*; one is by the Sea-Fowl they meet at Sea, especially the *Al-gatrosses*, which are very large, long-winged Birds. See his *Voyage round the World*, Vol. I: P. 531.

PLATE 90. *Dampier*, in passing between *Brasil* and the *Cape of Good Hope*, says, " We passed by a dead Whale, and saw (as I may say) Millions of Sea-Fowls " about the Carcass, (and as far round about it as we could see) some feeding, and " the rest flying about, or sitting on the Water, waiting to take their Turns. We " first discovered the Whale by the Fowls, for indeed I never saw so many " Fowls at once in my Life before, their Numbers being inconceivably great : " They were of divers Sorts, in Bigness, Shape and Colour. Some were almost as " big as Geese, of a grey Colour, with white Breasts, and with such Bills, Wings " and Tails. Some were *Pintado-Birds*, (our White and Black-spotted *Peteril*) as " big as Ducks, and speckled Black and White. Some were *Shear-waters*, some " *Peterils*. We saw of these Birds, especially the *Pintado-Birds*, all the Sea over, " from about two hundred Leagues distant from the Coast of *Brasil*, to within much " the same Distance of *New Holland*. The *Pintado* is a Southern Bird, keeping " within the *Southern Temperate Zone*, for I never saw any of them much to the " Northward of thirty Degrees South: The *Pintado* is as big as a Duck, but appears " as it flies, about the Size of a tame Pigeon." *Dampier* proceeds to describe the *Pintado* and the little *Peteril*, which seem to me to be the same Birds I have described in P. 90. I think he hath also described the *Great black Peteril*, figured by me in Plate 89. See *Dampier's Voyage to New Holland*, P. 96, 97. He says, all these Sorts of Birds fly many of them together, not high, but almost sweeping the Water.

PLATE 93. *Pelicans* are large flat-footed Water-Fowls, almost as big as Geese, and their Feathers in Colour like them: They have short Legs, long Necks, and their Bills are about two Inches broad, and seventeen or eighteen Inches long: The Fore-Part of their Neck or Breast is bare of Feathers, but covered with a soft, smooth, yet loose Skin, like that about the Necks of Turkeys. This Skin is of the Colour of their Feathers, mixed with a dark and light Grey, so exactly interwoven that it appears very beautiful. They are very heavy Birds, and seldom fly far, or very high from the Water: They commonly sit on Rocks at some Distance from the Shore, where they may look about them: They seem to be very melancholy Fowls, by their perching all alone: They sit as if they were sleeping, holding their Heads upright, and resting the Ends of their Bills on their Breasts: They are better Meat than *Boobies*, or *Men of War Birds*. See *Dampier's Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, P. 70. The same Author also saw *Pelicans* in *New Holland*. See his *Voyage to New Holland*, P. 123.

PLATE 103. The *Quick-hatch*, or *Wolverene*, being near of Kin to the *Bear*, I have here inserted an Observation of Mr. *John Bartram*, which discovers one of the Methods the Bears in *North America* take to provide themselves with Sustenance; and it is likely the *Quick-hatch* may have the same Sagacity. He says, in passing through a dismal Wilderness, we observed an old Log which the Bears had lately turned to get at the Snails, Beetles and Grubs that were on the under Side of it. I shall here also mention an Observation Mr. *Bartram* made, of the Treatment Dogs meet with amongst the six Nations to the West of *Pensylvania*. He says, the

the *English*, when amongst them at a solemn Feast, threw the Bones to the Dogs, which the *Indians* resented, and prevented the Dogs from touching them, by taking the Bones, and covering them in the hot Ashes : Which made Mr. *Bartram* think the Feast was a Sort of Sacrifice to the *Great Spirit* they profess to serve. My Friend Mr. *Light*, has also told me, that the Native *Americans* of *Hudson's-Bay*, carefully bury, or destroy all the Bones and Fragments of their Meat, lest the Dogs should get at them. Mr. *Light* thinks their Reason is, to keep the Dogs sharp set, that they may hunt the better. I remember to have read, some Voyagers to *North America*, that mention the same Things relating to the *Indian* Dogs ; and, upon the Whole, I believe it is from some Superstition, conveyed to them by Tradition, that they avoid feeding their Dogs. The *North American Dog* has more the Air of a Wolf or Fox, than of any of the Dog-Kind with us. I hope this Digression will be excused.

PLATE 106. On laying this Bird before the *Royal Society*, as a Subject unknown, my Friend, Dr. *James Parsons*, took particular Notice of two large Groups of Feathers, that fall on the Sides of the lower Part of the Back or Rump, and fill up the Spaces or Gaps between the Back and Wings, when the Wings are closed ; and having observed the like Feathers in *Eagles* to be raised up at the Pleasure of the Bird, he examined these in the *Bearded Vulture*, and found them to be no Part of the Wing, but that they had their Bottoms fixed only in the Skin on the Sides of the Back ; and thinking it strange, that the Skin, simply, should have the Power to raise, and keep supported, a large Group of long Feathers, he asked me if he might open that Part of the Skin at the Roots of these Feathers, which I was very willing should be done for the Satisfaction of the Doctor's Curiosity, as well as my own. On opening the Skin, the Dr. soon discovered the *Muscle* described in his following curious Letter, wrote at my Request, which he has given me free Liberty to publish for the Information of the Curious.

S I R,

Red-Lyon-Square, Sept. 21, 1750.

“ I T is but doing you the Justice due to your great Care and Industry, in obliging
 “ the World with your excellent *Natural History of Birds*, to communicate any
 “ Thing in my Power, which might fulfil your laudable Intention of putting what
 “ you do in a clear Light, for the better Understanding of the Branch you are en-
 “ gaged in.

“ I have made Honourable Mention of you, in my Lecture upon the Muscles, which
 “ I discovered in the *Sea-Eagle* and other Birds, read on *Thursday* the 31st of *May* last,
 “ before the *Royal Society*, on Account of the happy Opportunity you were so kind to
 “ give me of dissecting the *African Bearded Vulture*, which you shew'd to them at
 “ one of their Meetings, in order to search for the same Muscles, which I found in
 “ your Company.

“ Whatever relates to their Actions, not only in the *Eagle* and *Vulture-Kinds*, but
 “ also in every other Bird whatsoever, will be found in the above-mentioned Lecture,
 “ in

“ in the Transactions of that Time : But as this Pair of Muscles, and indeed some
 “ others mentioned in my Lecture, were never observed before, it may not be improp-
 “ per to add a little Account of them to your *History of the Vulture*, if you think prop-
 “ per ; for they are about the same Size, and in the same Situation with those of the
 “ *Haliætos*, which gave Occasion to the Lecture ; and both Birds are nearly related to
 “ each other, being of the same Genus.

“ This Muscle on each Side is about two Inches long, arising fleshy by three
 “ *Digiti* from the second, third, and fourth Ribs, and ending also fleshy in the Skin
 “ a considerable Way behind the Wings. It is a Bundle of fleshy Fibres about as
 “ thick as a small Finger, and equal in Bigness all along ; it has a very strong
 “ Action, being intirely fleshy, and must of Consequence contract in every Part ;
 “ and as the Place of its Insertion in the Skin, is also the Place of the Inser-
 “ tion of a large Group of Feathers, having no Sort of Connection with the
 “ great Wing, which is mov'd by its own proper Muscles analogous to those of
 “ the *Humerus* in other Animals, it must have been designed for a very particular
 “ Use both in Land and Water-Fowls, for which we must refer to the said Lecture,
 “ where they are fully accounted for. In the mean Time you will please to add
 “ the Name I have invented for this Muscle, which will in some Measure be ex-
 “ pressive of its Use. It is the

Musculus novus remigatorius,

The new steering, or rowing Muscle.

“ Now in Water-Fowls, as well as in those of Land, this may be called the *Remi-*
 “ *gatorius anterior*, as moving a Group of Feathers in the Fore-part of Birds ; but there
 “ is another Pair which I discovered, and call the *Musculi remigatorii posteriores*, as
 “ moving a Group of Feathers behind, and these are described in the same Lecture.

“ I am, with sincere Wishes for your Health, and Success in your Under-
 “ takings,

“ Your Friend, and humble Servant,

“ JAMES PARSONS.”

PLATE 125. Since the Publication of the blue *Gros-Beak*, I have seen,
 at the House of *George Shelvocke*, Esq; a Bird resembling what I have described,
 P. 125, of this Work, except that it appeared to me a good deal less, it seeming not
 bigger than our *Chaffinch*. As to Shape and Colour, it was near the same with
 mine in *Plate 125*, except that it was of a darker Colour in the Parts that are Blue.
 It was brought to Mr. *Shelvocke*, with other Birds, from *Lisbon*, and was said to be
 brought thither from *Angola* in *Africa*.

PLATE 131. I saw at the House of *George Shelvocke*, Esq; the Hen of this Bird, which was brought from *Angola*, but lost from *Lisbon*. The Cock of this Species came from *Lisbon* in the same Cage with the Hen, but died in the Passage: The Hen, which arrived alive, was all over of an Ash-colour'd Brown, with only a small Mixture of Blue on the under Side. This Note I thought proper to insert, because I think it proves our *Blue-belly'd Finch* to be the Cock Bird; its whole under Side, Tail and Rump, being Blue.

PLATE 149. *Dampier*, in his *Voyage round the World*, P. 53, for want of a close Inspection, says of the *Tropick-Bird*, "that it hath one long Feather, or rather a Quill about seven Inches long, growing out of the Rump, which is all the Tail it hath:" Whereas it hath twelve Feathers in the Tail, the two Middle-ones being much longer than he hath described them to be, and formed with Shafts, and Webs on both Sides of the Shafts, like other Feathers.—Since the Description of the *Tropick-Bird* was published, another Bird of the same Species is come to my Hands, which differs in many Respects from the first.

Its Bill, in the dried Bird, was as red as Coral, its Edges rough, but not visibly toothed; the under Side of the Bird, and Insides of the Wings were White; the upper Side was also White, but variegated with Black as follows; the Crown of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Rump, and some of the lesser Coverts of the Wings, were variegated transversely with black Lines, some of the single Feathers having each of them six or seven Lines across them; about six of the Prime-Quills on each Wing were black on their outer Webs and Part of their inner Webs that join to the Shafts, which were also Black; the Remainder of the inner Webs for the whole Length of the Feathers are White; a few of the smaller Quills next the Body are Black, with white Borders, which are in some broader, and in others narrower. Where the Quills have any Black in them, the first Row of Coverts above them are Black in the same Proportion; the Legs and Feet are the same as in the first described. The Tail hath in it twelve white Feathers with black Shafts, the Middle-Feather a little over five Inches long; the Feathers decrease gradually to the Sides; the Outside Feather on each Side being two Inches shorter than the Middle-ones. The Tail to me seemed to be perfect, which makes me believe this to be a Hen Bird, and that the Cocks only of this Species have the Middle-Feathers of their Tails a great deal longer than the other Feathers. This last hath a black Spot about the Eye, like the first described; the Middle-Feathers of the Tail are broad, whereas the long Feathers in the Middle of the Tails of some others are very narrow.

PLATE 182. I have seen, in a Set of Drawings from Nature, (done at *Bengal* in *India*, for Dr. *Mead*, the King's Physician) a *Wood-pecker*, which agrees with what is here figured in Shape and Size, having a red Crest in the same Form, and agreeing with it in other Marks, though it is of a dirty Brown on the Back and Wings, where mine is Yellow and Green. The under Side, which in mine, is White, spotted with Black, in that is light Ash-Colour, spotted with a dusky Colour, but in a less regular Manner. On comparing my Drawing with Dr. *Mead's*,
they

they seem to me to be Cock and Hen of the same Species. I find a Writing under this last, as well as under another in Dr. Mead's Collection of Birds from *Bengal*, which are both of the *Wood-pecker* Kind. Under what I have above described is wrote *Cautcompa*, and under the other, a less Bird, is wrote *Cautcompab*; which I suppose to be the Country Name for a *Wood-pecker*, the Addition of the *b* to the latter may denote a smaller Species of the same Genus of Birds.

PLATE 188. On shewing a Proof-Print of this Plate to the late *Duke of Richmond*, he discovered a Mistake in the Figure of the Cedar of *Libanus*, whose Cones on the Tree stand quite contrary to what I have figured them; they always standing erect, contrary to the Cones in many other Sorts of Pines. The Mistake proceeded from Drawing my Design from a single Branch, brought from the Physick Garden at *Chelfea*, without observing how they grew upon the Tree.

I received the following Information, relating to this Bird, from his Grace the late *Duke of Richmond*, in a Letter from *Goodwood* in *Sussex*, 2d of *January*, 1746-7.

Mr. Edwards,

“ I shall send you up in a Day or two a small Bird, something smaller than a
 “ Blackbird, and larger than a Bull-finch, which I desire you would draw,
 “ and then prepare him with his Feathers on, that I may put him into my Col-
 “ lection; for it seems to be an extraordinary Bird, at least in this Country;
 “ though a Gentleman that is here, tells me, it is a Bird of Passage, though he does
 “ not know its Name; but he has seen a great many of them in Winter, about some
 “ Pine-Trees at *Hackney*, where he was at School; and he has been told, that it
 “ feeds upon the Seeds of the Cones of Pines or Firs. If you know the Bird, I beg
 “ you will acquaint me with it.

Yours,

“ RICHMOND, &c”

I thought proper to give this Account in the Duke's own Words, in order to illustrate the Natural History of this Bird; and as the Letter contains nothing but what may serve to that End, I hope I have not broke through the Rules either of Modesty or Decency, in publishing the above curious Account, which informs us, that the *Haw-Finch* is a Bird of Passage, and that the Winter is the Season when it appears with us; and I believe they appear but in small Numbers, for it is seldom taken alive in *England*. I imagine this Bird retires to the Northward in the Summer, (as all Birds that are found in our Country only in the Winter Season are supposed to do) because I find him to be a Native of *Sweden*, *Linneus* having described him in his *History of Swedish Animals*, P. 67, but does not say whether he be or be not a Bird of Passage in *Sweden*. I believe he is found in most Parts of *Europe*, at certain Seasons.

PLATE

PLATE 191. The Bird figur'd in this Plate, I have seen at Mr. *Shelvocke's* House, at *Greenwich*. I observed it to differ a little from that I drew my Figure from, viz. in having the fine Purple Colour, which encompasses the Eyes on the Sides of the Head, to join on the Forehead, and encompass the Base of the upper Mandible of the Bill; the Bill itself also seemed a little shorter in this second Bird, than in that I have figur'd. Mr. *Shelvocke* was pleased to inform me, that the *Portuguese* call it the *Captain of Orronoco*, and that it was brought from *Brazil*, by the Way of *Lisbon*.

PLATE 193, 4. *Dampier*, in his *Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, P. 96, says, "*Whistling-Ducks* are somewhat less than our common Ducks, but not differing from them in Shape or Colour; in flying, their Wings make a pretty Sort of loud Whistling Noise: They perch on Trees." What *Dampier* has seen seems to be of the Species figur'd, *Plate 193*, for they indeed come pretty near our common Duck in Colour. I think what I have described, P. 194, differs much from ours.

PLATE 201. The Reverend Mr. *Hughes*, in his *Natural History of Barbadoes*, P. 68, describes a *Bat* different from any I have met with: He calls it the *Cave-Bat*. He says, the *Hebrew* Name is *Atalleeph*, i. e. a *Bird of Darknes*. "This *Bat* (says he) hath its Name from the Place of its Residence. It is often as big as a young Pigeon; its Body is cover'd with a Snuff-colour'd soft Hair; its Ears are more upright, and larger in Proportion than those of a Rat; and its whole Head, especially its Mouth and Nose, shorter and thicker. From the Extremity of one Wing, to that of the other extended, measures eighteen Inches: Its Feet are guarded with six sharp Talons, each turning inwards like Fish-Hooks." I believe his giving it six Claws on a Foot to be an Oversight, for I have not observed more than five in those Bats I have examined. Mr. *Hughes* says, they have also in *Barbadoes*, the same small Bat we have in *England*.

Whether the *Cave-Bat* hath a Tail, as the two *English Bats* described by me, P. 201, have, or not, Mr. *Hughes* does not inform us. There is, in the Repository of Sir *Hans Sloane*, a Bat from *Ægypt*, of a Size between this *Cave-Bat*, and my *Great Bat* from *Madagascar*; which *Egyptian-Bat* is Tailless, and much resembles that of *Madagascar*, described in P. 180. of this Work, but much less. As a Duck is a Web-footed Bird, a Bat is just in the same Sense a Web-footed Beast or Quadrupede, though they differ in many Respects: A Duck or other Water-Fowl hath the Toes webbed together with a strong, tough, though pliable Web, of a small Dimension, yet large enough to work in so dense a Medium as Water: The Bat hath the Legs forwards webbed principally, though these Webs are always joined to the hinder Legs; the Webs are exceeding thin, soft and pliable, and vastly extended in Breadth, if compared with the Webs on the Feet of Fowls; the Reason of which

which is manifest, for the Air being a Medium vastly more rare than that of Water, it requires a Membrane broader, thinner, and more light and delicate to work and support itself therein. It is convenient for Water-Birds to have their Oars in the Hinder-parts of their Bodies, because the Water is under them, and they row themselves forwards on its Surface; but it is different in Bats, for they have their Webs principally on their forward Limbs, in order to row themselves forwards in the Air. A Gentleman, an Eye-witness, has told me, that the great *East-Indian Bats* work their Wings slowly, in the Manner *Heron*s do with us, and not by a swift fluttering Motion, as our little Bats do. On weighing what I have read in natural Historians and Voyagers on this Subject, I have Reason to believe there is a great Number of distinct Species of Bats, from the Size of a very small Bird, gradually increasing to (almost) the Bigness of an Eagle.

PLATE 207. The Reverend Mr. *Hughes*, in his *Natural History of the Island of Barbadoes*, P. 88, says, "We have but one Species of the Snake-Kind in this Island, of which I have not seen above seven in seven Years. The largest that I saw was not above three Feet long. They are not at all hurtful, except to young Pigeons and Poultry, or small Birds, Mice, &c." If there be but one of the Serpent or Snake-Kind in *Barbadoes*, as Mr. *Hughes* says, then his Account of it may serve to illustrate my Description, for as my Snake came from that Island, it must be the same he speaks of.

Some brief Instructions for ETCHING or ENGRAVING on *Copper-Plates*, with *Aqua Fortis*.

IN the Course of my performing the Engraving or Etching of the Copper-Plates contained in this Work, I received not only the Instructions of my Friends, but bestowed some Pains to examine such Authors as had wrote on the Subject of Etching with *Aqua Fortis*.

I could find little or nothing on that Subject, originally wrote by any *Author* of our own Country, and what was translated from those of other Countries, was from *Authors* of antient Date, wrote, I believe, before Artists in that Way had arrived at the Perfection of Knowledge they have now attained; and many of these *Authors* seem not to have practised it themselves; for I have been led by them through many Labyrinths (from which I found it difficult to extricate myself) before I attained the ready Practice of Etching, which I am here willing to communicate, in as short and plain Terms as I can, for the Benefit of many curious young Gentlemen who are my Friends and Acquaintance.

First of all, it will be proper to say something of *Copper-Plates*.—*Authors* on the Subject of Etching, tell us how to smooth, scower, and polish them for Use; which

is, I believe, a Thing hardly any Gentleman will trouble himself about, seeing that several People, in and about *London*, make it their Business to square and smooth *Plates* of all Sizes, for Persons who want them: And for the present Information of those who may want *Plates*, I shall put down the Name of a Person who has served me with most of my *Plates*; his Name, &c. is *Francis Torond*, Copper-Plate Maker for Engraving, &c. at the *Acorn* in *West-Street*, near *Little St. Martin's-Lane*, by the *Seven Dials*. Examine your *Plates* when you buy them, to see if they are perfectly free from Scratches, Dents or Holes; and if they are bad, see that the Maker mend them before you take them of him. When you are provided with a *Plate*, the next Thing to be considered is, a *Ground* to cover it withal.

*General Instructions in Relation to Grounds or Varnishes,
proper to lay on the Plates before they are Etched.*

THE Ingredients generally made Use of for the *Ground* or *Varnish*, are, first, *Asphaltum*, called also *Pitch of Judea*, or *Jew's Pitch*: It is a pretty hard, black, pitchy, or resinous Substance, commonly brought to us in large Gourd Shells, containing, more or less, about forty Pounds, and to be had of the most eminent Druggists in *London*. The second is *Bees-Wax*, either White or Yellow. The third is *Common Rosin*. The fourth is *Mastick*, a Sort of fine hard Rosin in small Grains. I have sometimes added a little *Common Pitch* to soften it.

Though it will be proper to vary your *Ground* a little, according to the different Times of the Year you work in, for that which does very well in frosty Weather, may be so soft as to stick to your Fingers in Summer; therefore what is used in Winter must have a greater Proportion of the softer Materials, (such as the *Wax* and *Common Pitch*) and that which is for Summer Use may have more of the harder Materials of the Receipt, which I shall here give at a Medium, as near as I can between the two Extreams.

A R E C E I P T for a Ground or Varnish.

Asphaltum	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce
Bees-Wax	—	—	—	—	2 Ounces
Rosin	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce
Mastick	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce
Common Pitch	—	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$ Ounce

Put all these into a new Pipkin well glazed, and place it on a moderate Fire, and as the Ingredients melt, stir and incorporate them very well together with a little Stick: Be careful that it doth not take Fire, or boil over. When all is well melted and mixed, let it stand a little While in the Pipkin, till the Bubbles have done rising, and some of the grosser Parts are a little settled to the Bottom; then pour it off into a Basin of Water, leaving the Dregs in the Pipkin. When it is a little cooled in the Water,

Water, take it out, and roll it into a long Form, of the Thickness of your Thumb; and while it is yet warm, cut it into Pieces of two Inches long, more or less.

You may make double the Quantity of the Receipt, but cannot well make less. I have found that my *Ground*, by long keeping, has grown too hard and dry, which I have rectified by melting it down again, and adding a little *Common Pitch*.

To lay the GROUND on your P L A T E.

TAKE your *Copper-Plate*, and clear the Surface of it well from all Tarnish or Dirtiness; then having some Charcoal lighted, in an Earthen-pan, or Chafing-dish, fix a small Hand-Vice to the Edge of your Plate, and you may then hold the Backside of it downwards to the Charcoal Fire, that the polished Side may lie upwards to receive the *Ground* or *Varnish*. When your Plate is of a due Heat, have a Piece of your *Ground* tied up in some very thin Silk, or Sarfenet, to keep the dreggy Parts from getting through; then pass it over your Plate, in all Parts, that the Plate may be wholly cover'd; then take a little Wad of Cotton, tied up in a thin Piece of Silk, and pass it all over your Plate, to spread your Varnish even. When it is so spread, let the Plate gradually cool, and while it is cooling dab it all over with your Cotton Puff, and it will lay your *Ground* still smoother, and with a finer Grain, or rather shew no Grain at all. When you have so spread your Varnish on the Plate, have ready a very large Candle, and hold the varnished Side of the Plate over the Candle, moving it backwards and forwards, till it be of a good Black in every Part, but be careful the Snuff do not touch the Plate; after which lay it to cool, and it is fit to work upon.

Care must be taken in heating your Plate, for if your Fire be too fierce, your Plate will turn of a bluish Colour: If you perceive any such Change on your Plate, it must be cleansed bright, and heated again, for such burnt Places will not hold the *Ground* when the *Aqua Fortis* is laid on. When the Plate is varnished, and cold, you may try how your *Ground* bears the Needle, by hatching (in a waste Corner) some close Strokes two contrary Ways over each other; and if it is of a moderate Temperature, so as neither to stick to the Fingers by its Softness, or fly from the Copper by its Brittleness, you may venture to bestow some Labour on it, and proceed in your Work.—The next Thing in Order is, to trace your Design on the Plate.

To trace the O U T - L I N E S from a P R I N T or D R A W I N G on your Varnished P L A T E.

A Print that is not of any Value, may be rubbed on the wrong Side with red Chalk, red Oaker, *Spanish Brown*, *Indian Red*, or any other fine soft Colour that will rub dry into the Grain of the Paper. When you have so done, lay it on to your Plate, and be careful that it doth not slip in the Working; then trace over all the Out-lines of your Print with a Stick of Ivory, having a pretty small smooth Point; for an actual sharp Point will injure the Print, and perhaps raise the Varnish behind

behind it. When your principal Out-lines are drawn, you may touch over some of the less principal Lines in order to have as much of the Print on the Plate as you can. When all is drawn, take off the Print, and you will find the Colour sticking to your *Ground*, wherever you have drawn over it with your Stick. If you have a curious Drawing, or Print of value to copy, you may rub your Colour into another Paper, which may be laid on the Plate first, with the colour'd Side downwards, and your Drawing may be laid on that, and it will do pretty well; but you will have a better Out-Line through a single Paper, than through a double one.—When your Design is traced on the Plate, you must be furnished with Tools to etch withal.

NEEDLES *for* ETCHING.

TAKE half a Dozen Needles, of different Sizes, which may be stuck into small Cedar-Sticks for Handles; the Points may be drove into the Sticks, after which you may break off their Heads, and grind new Points on a Hone or Oil-stone: These may be of various Degrees of Sharpness, in order to make Strokes of different Breadths. When you are so furnished, you may begin to work on your Copper.

Of ETCHING on your Varnished PLATE.

IT will be necessary, before you begin, to have a Piece of very clean, soft, old Linen Rag, with all the Seams and Selvages torn off: This may lie double under the Hand you work with, to keep the Heat, Sweat, or Roughness of your Hand, or Nails, from softening, scratching, or otherwise injuring the *Ground*. Then take one of your Middle-sized Needles, and trace over the Out-Lines that you have made on the Copper, minding to touch strong enough to cut through your Varnish. When all your Lines are traced, you may wipe the Plate with a soft, wet Sponge, to take off the colour'd Out-Line; so shall you see what you have traced with your Needle more distinctly: Then set the *Print* or *Drawing* before you, on a sloping Board or Desk, and carefully copy it in its *lesser Lines*, by your Eye, observing to touch with a fine pointed Needle, and a very light Hand, the light Parts of the *Print* or *Drawing* you copy; and, with blunter pointed Needles, give more Strength to your Strokes, as the Darkness of the Shadows increases; and by a little Practice, Observation and Care, a Piece may be finished this Way, without the help of engraving after the common Method.

I have found by Experience, that some Labour may be saved in *Etching*, by a Sort of Artifice, which has an Effect beyond any Thing that can be performed with the Needle; that is, in Case you have a dark Object, on which you would represent many small white, or light Spots, first etch such Object with close cross Hatches, so thick that it would print almost Black; then take a fine Hair Pencil, dipped in common Turpentine Varnish and a little Lamp Black, and touch with the Pencil what shaped or sized Spots you would express on the above-said dark strong Hatching, and it will dry on, and prevent the *Aqua Fortis* from taking Effect, or eating in those Places; and so they will print White. For Example sake, I will point out to you several Birds in this Work, wherein I have used this Method, *viz.*
The

The Top of the Head of the little *Hawk Owl*, Pl. 62: The very small Spots on the Back, Wings, Rump and Tail of the *Peacock Pheasant*, Pl. 67, and the Middle-Feathers of the Tail of the *Painted Pheasant*, Pl. 68. These, amongst many others, are sufficient to prove the Practicability of this Method. The same Sort of Varnish, with a little Lamp-black, is a good Stopper, in Places where the Varnish is accidentally rubbed off, or where any small Error or Mistake is committed, and when dry may be worked over again to rectify a Mistake. The Piece should be thoroughly examined, and all Omissions rectified, before the *Aqua Fortis* is applied to the Plate.

A soft Wax for Bordering the PLATE to keep on the Aqua Fortis.

TAKE white Rosin and Bees-Wax in equal Parts, incorporate them together over a Fire in a Pipkin, and make the Mixture into a Roll for Use. If it be found too hard to be worked and kneaded with your Hands in Winter, it may be brought to a greater or less Degree of Softness, by melting it again, with a less or greater Proportion of Olive Oil.

When your Plate and the Wax are ready, take a Piece of the Wax, wet your Hands, and roll the Wax out in Length like a Cord, sufficient to go round the Borders of your Plate; then lay your Plate in an horizontal Position, where it may lie firm; then fix your Wax on its Edges very close, that the *Aqua Fortis* may not pass between the Wax and Plate, then pinch it up to an Edge, and so make it into a Kind of Wall of half an Inch high; after which pour on your *Aqua Fortis*, a proper Sort of which is to be had at most of the Chemists Shops in *London*, and is generally too strong to be used without a Mixture of Water. You will know when it is too strong, by its almost boiling on the Plate where it touches the Copper; therefore you are to lower it with Water, till you see the Bubbles rise very moderately; for too great a Strength of *Aqua Fortis* will break up your Ground, and spoil your Plate.

When the *Aqua Fortis* has been on the Plate a little while, (about half an Hour) if you perceive by the equal Bubbings that it has bit kindly, it may be taken off, and the Plate clean washed with fair Water, and well dried; then you may try the Depth of your Strokes by rubbing off a little Spot of the Ground, and, if you find it too faint, put the *Aqua Fortis* on again; but if you think it has bit enough for the first Time, you may stop (with the before-mentioned Varnish) all those Parts that you would preserve light and tender: Let your Varnish dry a little, then put on your *Aqua Fortis* a second Time, and let it lie about half an Hour. It may be taken off, and put on again, if the Case requires; and you may stop other Parts that you would not have very dark, but remember to wash and dry your Plate every Time you stop with the Varnish. Few of my Plates have had the *Aqua Fortis* on them less than half an Hour on the lighter Parts, or more than an Hour and a half on the darker Parts. When the Plate is bit-in as deep as you would have it, wash the *Aqua Fortis* well off from it; then screw your Hand-Vice on the Edge of it, and hold its wrong Side a while before, or over a Fire, and the Wax Border will slip off; then take a little Olive, or any Oil, put it on the hot Plate, and rub it over

with a Rag, then wipe the Plate clean, and you will see your Design very plain. The Plate is then fit to send to the Rowling-Press for a Proof, after which, any common Hand may put in a few Strokes with a Graver, in Case there be found any little Deficiencies.

Thus have I given as much, and no more, on the Subject of *Etching*, than I have discovered from my own Practice and Experience. There are, I believe, many of my Countrymen, who could give far better Instructions in this Art than myself; but some of them, perhaps, are Idle, and others interested to keep it secret. I know of none that have advanced any Thing worth naming, on this Subject, in our Language, but what is translated from some other.

As there was no Design at the Beginning of this Work to have carried it on to the Length it is now come, the Matter contained in it could not be ranged in a Classical Order; for as Things of a mixed Nature continually offer'd themselves to me, I was obliged to proceed just as I could procure Subjects to go upon: Therefore, if we survey this whole Work (which is now brought to a Conclusion) we shall find many Subjects that ought to have been placed together, are scattered throughout the four Parts thereof; and as their being so creates some Difficulty and Confusion, I have judged it convenient to bring all the Subjects contained in the Book, into a *Generical Catalogue*, by which Means one may find all the Subjects that belong to the same Genus ranged by themselves, and pointing to the different Plates of the Book where they are figured and described; which Method will be found more ready and useful for the turning to any particular Subject contained in this Book, than an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Names* could have been.



A C A T A -

A

CATALOGUE of the Names of all the BIRDS,
BEASTS, &c. contained in the four Parts of this
Natural History, ranged in a *Generical Order*.

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<i>The Wax-Bill.</i>	179	very long, slender, straight Bills, and
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I have only the Bill of one of these, which was taken out of an Earthen Pot, in which the whole Bird was anciently embalmed, and lately brought from Ægypt.

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<i>The Coot-footed Tringa, supposed to be the Hen of the preceding.</i>	46

Cloven-footed Water-Birds of the PLOVER-KIND, having short straight Bills; they are supposed to feed on *Insects*.

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OF WATER-HENS, or MOOR-HENS.

Mr. Willughby says, their Characteristic Notes of Distinction are, a small Head, a slender, compressed, or narrow Body, a short Bill, moderately bending, (yet some of the Bills of the following are very straight) short concave Wings like a Hen's, a very short Tail, long Legs, and very long Toes. He might have added, more or less of

of a Baldness on the Forehead, as in the
Bald-Coot.

<i>The Purple Water-Hen.</i>	Page 87
<i>The Spur-winged Water-Hen.</i>	48
<i>The little American Water-Hen.</i>	144

Whole-footed BIRDS, with only three Toes, all standing forwards, whose general Character is, to have short Wings; tho' the first of them is a very long wing'd Bird.

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<i>The small black and white Divers.</i>	91

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<i>The Pelican.</i>	92
<i>The Pelican of America.</i>	93
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Whole-footed BIRDS, call'd *PETERILS*, having only three Toes, standing all forwards, and a small Spur, or Claw on the Heel; which is a Thing not before taken Notice of.

<i>The great black Peteril.</i>	89
<i>The white and black spotted Peteril.</i>	90
<i>The little Peteril.</i>	90

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<i>The Red-breasted Goosander.</i>	95
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Southern PENGUINS, whose Characteristic Distinctions are, the having longish straight Bills, compressed Side-ways, and a little grooved and hooked at the Points of the upper Mandibles; having small Wings, or rather Paddles, cover'd with minute stiff Feathers,

which resemble that Sort of Fish-Skin call'd *Shagreen*; the having no Tail; the having Feet of a Structure peculiar to themselves, viz. four Toes on a Foot, all standing forwards, the three greater webbed together as in Ducks, the smallest and innermost on each Foot being detached or loose.

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<i>Two Sorts of Black-footed Penguins.</i>	94

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And first, of Cloven-footed *Duckers* that have no Tails.

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<i>The Red-throated Ducker, or Loon, supposed to be the Hen of the preceding.</i>	97

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Of the G O O S E - K I N D.

<i>The Canada Goose.</i>	Page 151
<i>The Blue-winged Goose.</i>	152
<i>The laughing Goose.</i>	153

D U C K S.

There is a Difficulty in some Species that are intermediate in Size between *Geese* and *Ducks*, whether to range them with the former or latter; but, as most of the *Goose-Kind* I have met with have a greyish Colour, I think it proper to let such stand with *Geese*, tho' they are not bigger than some we call *Ducks*. I believe what in *England* we improperly call the *Muscovy Duck*, hath a larger Body than the *Brent Goose*. I shall begin with such *Ducks* as I imagine to frequent the Sea-Shores, or Salt-Waters.

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<i>The great black and white Duck, and his Hen.</i>	98
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Four-footed B E A S T S;

And first, of the M O N K E Y - K I N D (for I think we should give the Pre-eminence to them, as they are more nearly allied to ourselves in their outward Form and other Faculties, than any other of the Animals we call Four-footed Beasts.) It is in-

deed a Doubt with me, whether we should call them such or not; for were I to write a general History of living Creatures, I should not know how to separate *Man* from some of the greater *Monkeys*, otherwise than (after making them of one Genus) by giving *Man* the Superiority, and supposing him a distinct, and the first Species of that Genus. Those that follow in the Catalogue are much farther removed from the Human Species than many of the greater *Monkeys* are.

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The black and white Butterfly. 33

The Orange-colour'd, dusky and blue Fly. 37

The Orange-colour'd Peacock Fly. 84

The little brown Fly with yellow Spots, English. 178

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The great dusky and yellow Swallow-tail'd Fly. 34

The blue double Swallow-tail'd Butterfly. 81

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The small blue Butterfly. 86

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The

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A Piece of rough white Coral, branched. 94

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A
C A T A L O G U E
O F T H E
N A M E S
O F T H E
B I R D S, B E A S T S, &c.
D E S C R I B E D

In the third and fourth PARTS of this WORK;

I N

L A T I N and E N G L I S H.

106. **V**ULTUR barbatus.
107. **P**ygargus Accipiter, *Canadensis*.
108. Accipiter minimus, *Bengalensis*.
109. Garrulus, *Argentoratensis*.
110. Manucodiata major.
111. Manucodiata Rex.
112. Avis Paradisæa flava.
113. Pica, *Orientalis*, caudâ duabus pen-
nis longissimis donatâ.
114. Picus, *Canadensis*, pedibus tribus
digitis donatis.

106. **T**H E bearded Vulture.
107. **T**he Ring-tail'd Hawk.
108. The little black and Orange-colour'd
Indian Hawk.
109. The Roller.
110. The greater Bird of Paradise.
111. The supposed King of the greater
Birds of Paradise.
112. The Golden Bird of Paradise.
113. The Pyed Bird of Paradise.
114. The Three-toed Wood-pecker.

115. Ispida

115. *Ispida, Carolinensis.*
 116. *Phasianus cornutus, Bengalenfis.*
 117. *Urogallus minor, foemina caudâ longiore, Canadensis.*
 118. *Urogallus maculatus, Canadensis.*
 119. *Columba minor fulva Jamaicensis.*
 120. *Hirundo coerulea, Canadensis.*
 121. *Icterus minor, nidum suspendens. Rubecula viridis elegantissima.*
 122. *Luscinia, e fusco & luteo varia. Curruca, Jamaicensis.*
 123. *Rubicilla maxima, Canadensis.*
 124. *Ejusdem foemina.*
 125. *Coccothraustes coerulea, Angolensis.*
 126. *Montifringilla major, Canadensis.*
 127. *Rubicilla, Americana, Willughby, p. 247.*
 128. *Cardueli affinis, viridis.*
 129. *Linaria, Angolensis. An mas & foemina?*
 130. *Fringilla tricolor, Mexicensis. Eadem coloribus nondum perfectis.*
 131. *Fringilla ventre coeruleo, Angolensis.*
 132. *Grus, Americana, alba major.*
 133. *Grus fusca, Canadensis.*
 134. *Grus, Numidica.*
 135. *Ardea fusca, Canadensis.*
 136. *Ardea Stellaris, Canadensis.*
 137. *Fedoa, Americana.*
 138. *Fedoa, Americana, pectore rufo.*
 139. *Fedoa, Canadensis, rostro sursum recurvo. Totanus, Canadensis, tempore hyberno albus.*
 140. *Pluvialis viridis maculatus ventre nigro, Canadensis.*
 141. *Morinellus, Canadensis.*
 142. *Tringa rufra, Canadensis, membranis circularibus ad digitorum articulos appensis.*
 115. The American Kings-Fisher.
 116. The Horned Indian Pheasant.
 117. The Long-tail'd Grouse, from Hudson's-Bay.
 118. The black and spotted Heathcock.
 119. The Mountain Partridge.
 120. The great American Martin.
 121. The American Nightingale. The green Sparrow, or green Humming-Bird.
 122. The black and yellow Creeper. The American Hedge-Sparrow.
 123. The greatest Bullfinch, the Cock.
 124. The greatest Bullfinch, the Hen.
 125. The blue Gros-Beak, from Angola.
 126. The Snow-Bird, from Hudson's-Bay.
 127. The Dominican-Cardinal.
 128. The green Goldfinch.
 129. Two Sorts of Linnets, from Angola.
 130. The Painted Finch.
 131. The Blue-belly'd Finch.
 132. The Hooping-Crane, from Hudson's-Bay.
 133. The brown and Ash-colour'd Crane.
 134. The Demoiselle of Numidia.
 135. The Ash-colour'd Heron, from North-America.
 136. The Bittern, from Hudson's-Bay.
 137. The greater American Godwit.
 138. The Red-breasted Godwit.
 139. The white Godwit. The white Red-Shank, or Pool-Snipe.
 140. The spotted Plover.
 141. The Turn-stone, from Hudson's-Bay.
 142. The Red Coot-footed Tringa.

143. *Tringa fuscus, Canadensis*, mas ventre albo, membranis pedum cum præcedente similibus. 143 The Cock Coot-footed *Tringa*.
144. *Gallinula minor, Canadensis*. 144. The little American Water-Hen.
145. *Colymbus auritus & cornutus, minor, Canadensis*. 145. The eared, *or* horned Dob-Chick.
146. *Colymbus, Canadensis, Arcticus*, Worm. *Lumme Norwegis*. 146. The speckled Diver, *or* Loon.
147. Penguin *Arcticus*. 147. The Northern Penguin.
148. *Avis Arcticus*, mas five *Larus caudâ duabus pennis longissimis donata*. 148. The Arctick-Bird, *supposed to be the Cock*.
149. *Avis Arctica*, *foemina*. 149. The Arctick-Bird, *supposed to be the Hen*.
- Avis Tropicorum*. The Tropick-Bird.
150. *Cygnus ferus, cum capite cygni mansueti ad differentiam notandam*. 150. The wild Swan, *and the Head of the tame Swan*.
151. *Anser ferus, Canadensis*. 151. The Canada Goose.
152. *Anser, Canadensis, alis cœruleis*. 152. The Blue-winged Goose.
153. *Anser, Canadensis, fuscus, maculatus*. 153. The Laughing Goose.
154. *Anas, Canadensis, capite griseo-cœruleo*. 154. The Grey-headed Duck.
155. *Anas, Canadensis, major, niger*. 155. The great black Duck, *from Hudson's-Bay*.
156. *Anas caudacuta, Canadensis*. 156. The Long-tail'd Duck, *from Hudson's-Bay*.
157. *Anas, Canadensis, minor, fuscus*. 157. The little brown *and* white Duck.
158. *Psittacus maximus puniceus & cœruleus*. 158. The red *and* blue Maccaw.
159. *Psittacus maximus cyano-croceus*. 159. The blue *and* yellow Maccaw.
160. *Psittacus albus cristatus maximus*. 160. The greater Cockatoo.
161. *Psittacus viridis, Brasiliensis*. 161. The Brazilian Green Parrot.
162. *Psittacus viridis major, Occidentalis*. 162. The great green Parrot, *from the West-Indies*.
163. *Psittacus cinereus rubro maculatus*. 163. The Ash-colour'd *and* red Parrot.
164. *Psittacus viridis minor, Occidentalis*. 164. The lesser green Parrot.
165. *Psittacus Orientalis, capite accipitrino*. 165. The Hawk-headed Parrot.
166. *Psittacus viridis capite albo*. 166. The White-headed Parrot.
167. *Psittacus fuscus Mexicanus*. 167. The Dusky Parrot.
168. *Psittacus minor viridis*. 168. The little green Parrot.
169. *Psittacus viridis minor, Mexicanus, pectore albo*. 169. The White-breasted Parrot.
170. *Psittacus coccineus Orientalis, vertice nigro*. 170. The first Black-capped Lory.
171. *Psittacus coccineus Orientalis, vertice nigro, alter*. 171 The second Black-capped Lory.

172. *Psittacus coccineus Orientalis*, alis ex viridi & nigro variis. 172. The Scarlet Lory.
173. *Psittacus coccineus* caudâ longiore. 173. The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory.
174. *Psittacus minor*, e coccineo viridis, *Orientalis*. 174. The Lory Parrakeet.
175. *Psittacus minor* viridis, caudâ longiore, *Occidentalis*. 175. The Long-tailed green Parrakeet.
176. *Psittacus minor*, capite e coccineo cœruleo, *Occidentalis*. 176. The red and Blue-headed Parrakeet.
177. *Psittacus minor*, gutture fusco, *Occidentalis*. 177. The Brown-throated Parrakeet.
178. *Passer, Angolensis*, capite nigro, collo & uropygio flavis. 178. The Grenadier.
179. *Linaria cinerea, Orientalis*. 179. The grey Finch.
- Passerculus, Orientalis*, rostro coccineo quasi vernice obducto. The Wax-Bill.
180. *Passer, Angolensis, Paradiseus* dictus, capite rubro & pectore nigro, & albo maculato. 180. The Sparrow of Paradise.
- Vespertiliomagnus, Madagascarensis*. The great Bat, from Madagascar.
181. *Pica minor, Bengalenfis*. 181. The little Indian Pye.
- Sciurus minor striatus, Carolinenfis*. The Ground Squirrel.
182. *Picus, Bengalenfis*, maculatus. 182. The spotted Indian Woodpecker.
183. *Merops minor, Bengalenfis*, caudâ duabus pennis longioribus & tenuibus insignitâ. 183. The Indian Bee-Eater.
184. *Turdus fuscus, Bengalenfis*, non maculatus. 184. The brown Indian Thrush.
185. *Galbula, Bengalenfis*. 185. The Golden Thrush. *Icterus*.
186. *Sturnus luteus, Bengalenfis*. 186. The yellow Indian Starling.
187. *Sturnus ex albo & fusco varius, Bengalenfis*. 187. The black and white Indian Starling.
188. *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. 188. The Gros-Beak, or Haw-Finch.
189. *Passer, Bengalenfis*, capite flavo. 189. The Yellow-headed Indian Sparrow.
190. *Ruticilla, Bengalenfis*. 190. The Indian Redstart.
- Lacertus e viridi griseus, Orientalis*, caudâ squammosa. The Thorn-tailed Indian Lizard.
191. *Fringilla coloribus rufo & cœruleo, Brasiliensis*. 191. The red and blue Brazilian Finch.
- Sciurus volans colore dilute fusco, Americanus*. The flying Squirrel.
192. *Grus cristata, Africana*. 192. The crown'd African Crane, or crown'd Bird.
- An mas & fœmina?*
193. *Anas fistularis fusca & maculata Occidentalis*. 193. The Black-bill'd Whistling Duck.

194. *Anas fistularis rufus*, rostro rubro, 194. The Red-bill'd Whistling Duck.
Occidentalis.
195. *Cercopithecus minimus*, *Mexicanus*, 195. The little Lion Monkey.
capilliceo niveo.
196. *Cercopithecus niger minimus*, *Austro-* 196. The little black Monkey.
Americanus, manibus & pedibus
croceis.
197. *Simia sciurus*, *Madagascarensis*. 197. The Maucauco.
198. *Sciurus striatus*, *Africanus*. 198. The Barbarian Squirrel.
199. *Ichneumon*, *Orientalis*. 199. The Indian Ichneumon.
200. *Bubalus minor*, *Orientalis*, gibbo 200. The little Indian Buffalo.
super humeros insignitus.
201. *Vespertilio parvus Jamaicensis*, rostro 201. The small Bat, *from* Jamaica.
appendice auriculæ forma, donato.
Vespertilio vulgaris, auribus brevibus. The Short-eared Bat, *found in* En-
gland.
Vespertilio Anglicanus, auribus majo- The Long-eared English Bat.
ribus.
202. *Lacertus major viridis cœruleo ma-* 202. The large green *and* spotted Lizard.
culatus, *Occidentalis*.
203. *Lacertus major*, cinereus maculatus, 203. The great spotted Lizard, *with a*
Jamaicensis, bicaudatus. forked Tail.
204. *Lacertus minor*, cinereus maculatus, 204. The small spotted grey Lizard.
Asiaticus.
- Testudo tessellata minor*, *Africana*. The African Land Tortoise.
205. *Testudo tessellata minor*, *Carolinensis*. 205. The Land Tortoise, *from* Carolina.
206. *Testudo marinus*; Fœtus nuper ex 206. The Sea Tortoise, *just out of the* Egg.
ovo exclusus. Another with two Heads.
- Alter biceps.
207. *Serpens dilute fuscus*, *Barbadensis*, 207. The Double-headed Snake.
biceps.
208. *Piscis Paradisæa*. 208. The Mango-Fish.
209. *Cyprini domestici Sinenses*, variorum 209. The Gold Silver *and* Blue Fish, *from*
colorum, vulgo pisces *Aurei* & China.
Argentei dicti.
210. *Guaperva ex fusco & albo eleganter* 210. The Ribband Fish.
striata, pinna dorsali anteriore lon-
gissima.
- Hirundo marina*. The Flying Fish.
Remora Piscis. The Sucking Fish.

